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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 53,989.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th „	ORIENTAL	8284	VICTORIA	6522
12th „	CALEDONIA	7556		
26th „	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	8010		
9th „	ORIENTAL	8284	INDIA	7911
16th „	EGYPT	7912		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	8294	MONGOLIA	8305
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th „	ORIENTAL	8284	BRITANNIA	6527
16th „	PERSIA	7951		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	8294	MASSORA	10609
30th „	CALEDONIA	7556		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10813		
13th „	CHINA	7912		
20th „	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9300
27th „	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	8284	HIMALAYA	6826
11th „	ARABIA	7903		
18th „	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6522
25th „	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21st December, 1906.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	8,078	Rolnfat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	31st Feb. „
DJEMNAH	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. „
MYSORE	8,113	Combe	18th Apr. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Galonnet	16th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June „
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July „
DJEMNAH	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DJEMNAH	5,686	Boyer	5th Jan. 1907.
ERIDANI	4,118	Bezzi-Antoni	2nd Feb. „

for further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Babicevich	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Moses	16th February.
KOSCIUSKO	8305	A. Forest	1st March.
TRINACRIA	8215	L. Ghezzo	16th March.
APRILIA	4596	P. Radoslich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Moses	16th April.
KOSCIUSKO	8305	A. Forest	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Babicevich	16th May.
APRILIA	4596	P. Radoslich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
Glenfisk	4200	D. Manfich	10th January.
* F. FERDINAND	6040	C. Matcovich	24th January.
† CHINA	5999	P. Cingoletto	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7585	A. Bhaffer	2nd April.
† VOLWAERTS	5999	R. Colleluni	2nd May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on or about.
VOLWAERTS	5999	R. Colleluni	28th January.
PRINZ	5895	P. Cingoletto	28th February.

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FOR KARACHI.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	7th Jan. 11 a.m.	P. D. & G. *
DWARKA	1,700	Thur.	3rd Jan. 9 a.m.	Dutch Mandvis.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	4th Jan. 7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebander, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvis.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARONDA," 2,513, tons, on MONDAY, 7th Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kuweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 4th Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERUDDA	3025	3rd Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3009	18th Jan.	Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	19th Jan. 1907
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 920	„ 525	

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CAPRI	6,000	G. Bebilo	17th Jan. 1907.
ISCHIA	9,009	G. Dodero	17th Feb. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 720.

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Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	423	680	340	510	323	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	830	430	770	330	500
Liverpool	530	900	470	720	423	640
London *via* Marseilles (foveland.)	600	†930	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	..	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due a Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
					1907	1907.
†	City of Carthage	5,524	Nov. 21	Dec. 9	Jan. 1	Jan. 8
†	Worsely Hall	3,489	Dec. 5	„ 18	„ 31	„ 15
†	City of Agra	4,895	„ 19	„ 31	„ 12	„ 19
			1907	1907		
*	City of Manchester	5,551	Jan. 2	Jan. 13	„ 24	„ 31
†	Trafford Hall	5,321	„ 12	„ 23	Feb. 3	Feb. 10
†	City of Edinburgh	6,252	„ 26	Feb. 7	„ 19	„ 26
†	City of Bombay ‡	4,546	Feb. 2	„ 14	„ 28	Marc 23
†	Aston Hall ‡	3,027	„ 11	„ 24	Marc 9	„ 24

* Constitute the Express Service.
Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess,
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus † will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool via Marseilles.

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EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

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The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement	15	0
Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.		
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The Military Model Wrist Watch	32	0
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The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever...	35	0
The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever... ...	35	0
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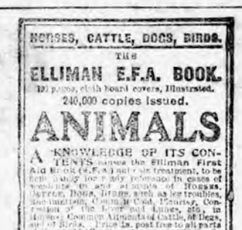

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SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand (if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 12 per thousand, if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

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1. "THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AS THE BEST CLUB IN EUROPE," by J. H. YOXALL, M.P.

Describing the heroic efforts of the Kitchen Committee, and giving a whimsical account of the relaxation of M. P's.

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"Toby, M.P." tells amusing incidents of the use and abuse of "Privilege," including how a facetious Irishman "spied strangers," and caused the King (then Prince of Wales) to be turned out of the Peers' Gallery.

4. "IF I WERE A MAN," by ARABELLA KENEALY.

An outspoken comment on the idiosyncracies of man, with a delightful vein of sarcastic humour.

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The possibilities of the coming revolution.

6. "BEHIND THE SCENES AT MONTE CARLO," by MRS. C. N. WILLIAMSON.

No English woman has been so privileged in seeing the inner life of Monte Carlo as Mrs. Williamson. The revelations in this paper will surprise all readers.

7. "OUR SAVAGE CIVILIZATION," by A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.

Why do we need, and why do we despise policemen?

8. "THEY NEVER WOULD BE MISSED : MEN AND THINGS," by JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

It is generally agreed that there are a thousand that never would be missed. John Strange Winter describes a few of them.

Men and Events of My Time in Parliament :

THE DRAMA

AT

WESTMINSTER,

BY

TOBY, M. P.

(H. W. LUCY),

Author of "A Diary of Two Parliaments," "Peeps at Parliament," &c.

[APPEARING EVERY SATURDAY.]

TOBY, M.P., is the doyen of the Parliamentary Press Gallery ; his bright, breezy papers, crammed with humorous stories and illuminating personal touches, are a feature of political life. Mr. Lucy has a keen eye for the picturesque, and in these papers, whimsically headed "The Drama at Westminster," has collected descriptions of the most striking scenes he has witnessed, with portraits of the great political personages of the last two generations. The articles are entirely free from politics and from all party bias.

1. THE THEATRES ROYAL : TWO RIVAL HOUSES.

The Commons for passion and action : the Lords for picturesqueness.

2. FIRST NIGHTS.

The opening of a new Parliament described.

3. HISTORIC EXITS.

Disraeli's last word in the House of Commons was fittingly "Empire"—for its maintenance he had worked and planned, risked and plotted.

4. A LEADING GENTLEMAN : MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour in Government and Opposition.

5. A STAR ACTOR : MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

"In a strenuous career, distinguished by dauntless courage, he has always faced the music with undaunted smile.

6. HUMOUR ON THE STAGE.

The House is even abjectly eager to be pleased. It will laugh heartily at the feeblest joke or contretemps.

7. KING EDWARD'S FIRST PARLIAMENT.

King Edward's first Parliament will live in history as the one in which the British working man succeeded in establishing an effectual numerical representation.

8. THE CURTAIN FALLS.

The longest sitting in Parliamentary History—Methods of obstruction.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong second-hand palanquin, office shigram in good order.
1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 2ND, JANUARY, 1907.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF YARN AND PIECE-GOODS, DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd, and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd inst. at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Adamjee Peerbhoy Mills at Lander on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following large lot of yarn and piece-goods saved from the late fire at the above Mills consisting of :—

Longcloth, shirtings, domestic and tea cloth, twill drill, lung and tent cloth, English and country dhooties doria, sarees, plain, blue and red line sheets, napkins towels, table cloths, soosi, Thana, slate coloured and drill checks, different kinds of sheets, loongi, etc., also ring, tent cloth, coloured and doubling bobbins, English mule weft wraper, grey and coloured and English bobbins, beams with coloured grey and check yarn, tapes of 2 1/2 and 3 inches, etc.

For further particulars application may be made to the Undersigned and the goods are on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the Estate of the late Mr. Hormusjee Byramjee Moos, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 4th Inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and substantial teak and blackwood household furniture, pictures, looking glass, knitting frame, Clubbs iron safe, English chiming clock, silk and cotton and flannel wearing apparels, binocular, gold ring and spectacles, coins, silver snuff boxes, ivory chessmen, copper and brass utensils, 1 M.B.B.L. gun by Laing & Son, sword, lot of earthern and China pots with plants, a large lot of biographical, historical, medical and current literature books, scales, call bells, carpenter's tools, etc.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of the furniture, two billiard tables, cottage piano, large marble top bar, electric fans and electric light chandeliers, etc. of the City Club.

On SATURDAY, the 5th Inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at the Albert Building, 3rd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Phillips and Co., the entire furniture and fittings of the City Club, consisting of two mahogany full size slate billiard tables with balls, cues etc. in very good order, almost new ebonised cottage piano by Rose and Co. bought in October last, Marble top large size bar inside to order, reading and card tables, arm and easy and cane chairs, hatstands, marble top dressing and washhand tables, cheval glass, sofas, cupboards, marble-top tables, large size mirror sideboard, and dumbwaiters, clocks, large ice chest, filter, rich glassware and crockery-ware, best plateware, cane furniture, electric fans and electric light chandeliers etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Valuable Garden.

On SUNDAY, the 6th Inst., at 10 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Macaulay Lodge," on Beach Road, Bandora, a choice collection of garden plants in pots and tubs consisting of ferns, palms, crotons, lillies, roses, draceenas, garden benches and chairs, garden seats, China garden pots, stands, marble figures, fern house, water tanks, American fountain, Garden roller etc., the property of Fazulbhoy Jan Mahomed, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the garden is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 6th Inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Macaulay Lodge," on Beach Road, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome household furniture made to order by Messrs. Dowji Cowji and Ahmed Dewji, such as large cabinets, chiffoniers, sofa cabinets, ottoman, suits of sofas and chairs, inlaid silk tapestry, large English musical box of Indian tunes, large Hyderabad carpet, standing lamps majolica fish pond and flower stands and pots, valuable table ornaments, large mirror sideboard, dinner waggon, sliding dining table and chairs, office tables, glass book presses revolving office chairs, teapoys, teak and iron bedsteads of latest designs, large mirror almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, lady's writing tables, chest of drawers, clothes press, ward-robe, glassware, crockery and plateware, English victoria, rubber tyred vis-a-vis and brougham, two Arab horses, sets of harness, motor car etc., the property of Fazulbhoy Jan Mahomed, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the Estate of the late Mr. Samuel Leech, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 10th January, 1907, and the following day at 2 p.m. (S.T.) (if the whole concern is not previously sold by private contract) the whole of the stock-in-trade of the business of Messrs. S. L. Norman & Co., Booksellers at Meadow Street, Fort, consisting of a very large and variegated lot of cloth and paperbound Colonial and 6 penny novels, engineering books, works of reference such as dictionaries, poetry work by famous authors prize books, Chandos classics, miscellaneous works, school books, books on games, etiquette, letter writers, gardening, a large lot of English magazines of great varieties, Christmas Cards, children's books, music sheets, glass door book cases, book shelves, and stands, writing tables, lunches, chairs, copying press, gas fittings and other sundry articles.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of purchasers and is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY 2ND, JANUARY, 1907.

Scented—KESHRANJAN OIL. It refreshes the mind, cools the heated brain, imparts energy to overworked system and is a fitting toilet requisite for Ladies and Gentlemen alike.

Price per Phial, Re. 1 Packing and Postage As. 5.

3 Small Phials, Rs. 2-8, Packing and Postage As. 11.

OUR PRAMEHABINDU cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, Gleet and Nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Rs. 1-8 ; Packing and Postage, As. 7.

OUR NETRABINDU cures inflammation of the eye, ophthalmia, cataract, fleshy growth, ulceration, watering of the eye, short-sightedness, sore eyes, staphyloma and all sorts of derangement of the eye, fear or intolerance of light, granulous eyelids and all obstinate eye-diseases. Price per phial, Re. 1. Packing and postage, As. 5.

OUR BRIHAT AMRITABALLI KASHAYA or CONCENTRATED FLUID OF SARIBA cures Primary, Secondary and Tertiary syphilis, mercurial eruptions of coppery tint,

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If you want Trunks Cases, Bags, Bed-Steps, Holdalls, or any other Leather or Canvas Article please inspect our Goods and then purchase. We are reliable, up to date, and 50 per cent cheaper than any other firm in Bombay.

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TAXIDERMY WORKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

J. OAKES & CO.,

MANUFACTURER.

80, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. & O. Line steamer City of Carthage, 3811 tons, Captain J. [illegible], arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Warcongo, 1609 tons, Captain F. [illegible], arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf with [illegible] bags general cargo, 31 cases, opium, 1 horse and deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE SHRAM.

H.M.S. Perseus ..... Capt Hibbards ..... R. Navy
H.M.S. Hogue ..... Capt Jaunes ..... R. Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R.I.M.S. Hardinge ..... R.I. Marine
H.M.S. Pigeon ..... R.I. Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Jan. 1.

[illegible]	2587	Lait	Wallace & Co
[illegible]	2852	[illegible]	Nixon & Co
[illegible]	3229	Davies	A. Yule & Co
[illegible]	2999	Daniel	W. & A. G. & Co
[illegible]	793	Mallet	Nixon & Co
[illegible]	29999	Watson	B. & P. S. N. Co
[illegible]	1251	Morrison	M. M. & Co
[illegible]	2975	Butler	M. M. & Co
[illegible]	2999	Cobb	M. Mackenzie & Co
[illegible]	1768	McClelland	B. & Co
[illegible]	928	Rickford	M. Mackenzie & Co
[illegible]	731	Cushing	H. Smith
[illegible]	2	Wolfenden	E. Bonham & Co
[illegible]	3899	Peters	P. & O. Co
[illegible]	1119	Gore	B. & P. S. N. Co
[illegible]	2999	Cowling	M. M. & Co
[illegible]	1491	Simmons	Transport
[illegible]	2999	Davison	Shah S. N. Co
[illegible]	3.93	Phillips	M. M. & Co
[illegible]	3.93	Lamy	M. M. & Co
[illegible]	1108	Hanson	P. & Campbell & Co
[illegible]	3.93	Sinclair	P. & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Jan. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Rigd.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A.	Dunlop	1764	Cain	Dunkirk	Jan. 1-07	M. M. & Co
Q.M.S.	Hampton Hall	3293	Main	Rotterdam	Jan. 1-07	N. Anjolia
[illegible]	[illegible]	2957	Craig	Havre	Jan. 1	T. Morrison & Co
[illegible]	[illegible]	547	Howden	[illegible]	[illegible]	B. S. N. Co
[illegible]	[illegible]	2248	Manuel	[illegible]	Jan. 1-07	B. S. N. Co

Target Firing will be carried out as much as possible during the month.

H. R. P. NASH, Captain,
Adjt. 1st B. B. & C. I. Rys. Vols.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 22nd December.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts	Total for the week.
Amount and earnings for corresponding week in the year 1905— G.I.P.R. Section.	Rs. 3,34,743	Rs. 11,05,981	Rs. 8,825	Rs. 14,45,772
M.S.M. system.	67,090	2,20,207	993	2,88,290
A.D.C.Rys.	11,850	23,177	84	40,086
Total.	4,13,683	13,49,365	9,732	17,74,003
Amount for corresponding week in the year 1906— G.I.P.R. Section.	3,60,717	11,07,459	8,295	18,76,469
M.S.M. system.	74,488	2,14,434	2841	3,05,807
A.D.C.Rys.	12,963	13,324	91	25,660
Total.	4,91,167	14,25,220	9,228	18,25,911
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) G.I.P.R.	+ 34,039	— 92,948	— 2,495	— 60,677
M.S.M.	— 11,398	+ 15,773	— 131	+ 4,647
A.D.C.Rys.	— 113	+ 14,853	— 7	+ 14,736

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th December, on [illegible] miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
Traffic for the week	Rs. 2,50,000	Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,70,000
Corresponding week of 1906	2,50,...	456	8	734
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for 38 weeks	38,48,338	44,97,940	1,26,035	84,72,313
Corresponding period last year	38,48,338	44,97,940	1,26,035	84,72,112
Increase for the week	155.79	2,77,867	2,774	4,36,813
Decrease for the week	50%	330	4	963
Increase for the period	21,89,159	46,76,738	70,183	68,37,076
Decrease for the period				

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of Traffic for week ended 16th December.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 400	Rs. 400	Rs.	Rs. 800
Corresponding week of last year	23	23	....	46
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	377	4,701	110	15,818
Total for 37 weeks.	9,007	5,101	110	14,818
Corresponding period of last year	365	772	5	1,167
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	23	43	....	66
Total for 38 weeks	10,994	6,030	103	16,077

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 567
Decrease to date ..... " 1,797

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SMART—SUTHERLAND—December 26, at St. Paul's Church, Amritsar, by the Rev. W.C. Clarke, Wilfrid Wilmot Smart, I.C.S., Bombay, to Katie Sybil, third daughter of Mr. C. G. Sutherland, Solicitor, Umballa.

DEATH.

GARRETT—December 23, at Lucknow, of enteric fever, Henry Allen Brown Garbett, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, youngest son of the late Robert Garbett, formerly Superintending Engineer, P. W. D., Punjab, aged 21 years.

"GONOSAN"

A Compound of Oil of Sandal Wood and A-B Kawa-Kawa.

LITERATURE FREE.

Price per Bottle of 32 Capsules, Rs. 1/8.

"BORNYVAL"

The active principle of Valerian, a specific against all nervous disorders of the circulation, the nervous system in general, *Cardiac Insufficiency*, hysteria, melancholy, neurasthenia, insomnia, &c.

LITERATURE FREE.

Price per Bottle of 25 Capsules, Rs. 1/6.

SOLE AGENTS:

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 43m.; High water, 0-36m., 0-35a.; Low water, 6-53m., 6-29a.

Bank Holiday.

Arrival of Sir James La Touche, Victoria Terminus, 4 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Comedy Company.

Skating Rink, Esplanade.

THE NEW BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

"Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace."

After the first introduction to Mr Bandmann's new companies comes the Comedy Company which has made a previous appearance in Calcutta. It must be confessed that the opera Company was suffering from lack of rehearsals and hardly came up to what was expected of it. After a long delay last night before the curtain rose on "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace" the first few minutes seemed to imply that once again more rehearsals would have been Alas! a vain idea however was soon dispelled for what fault there was caused by a wrong entrance and the nervousness consequent on it. The play is one which had a long run in Town and deservedly so. The principal part Mrs. Gorringe is an admirable sketch of a type of character, which is not so uncommon as one would wish and though at time she was a little indictment in her delivery. Miss Florence Hamer gave a really finished study of a part which is far from easy to play. The plot hinges on the loss of the necklace during a temporary absence of all but the members of the Jardine household at a polo match. First of all it is Pipkin, a maid who is suspected of the theft. Then some hint is given to the audience to prepare them for the full meaning of the net which is skilfully woven around Capt. Mowbray. That the real culprit is David Cairn, the secret liance of Isabel is soon obvious and the efforts of Capt. Mowbray to shield him at his own cost and thereby to give him a chance of turning over a new leaf in a wasted life form a theme which admits of much skilful acting. It must be confessed that Mr. Phillip Sanders was not quite satisfactory as David for he was weak in an unpleasant part. Mr. Claude King as Capt. Mowbray, however, was excellent and should prove a little gold mine for Mr. Bandmann. For pure comedy Miss Dorcas Corsbie can have no rival in the East and indeed some with greater reputations are not so worthy of them. Miss Violet Vorley as Isabel played a pretty part very sympathetically and Mr. Frank Peachey struck off from the beaten track on the detective. Mr. Clifford Brown, too, as Colonel Jardine applied several thoroughly humorous incidents well conceived and except for the initial delay the evening went with a right good swing. There was but a small audience, but many have not yet returned from the holidays. When they do they can be recommended to see the new company as quite the best which has been on the boards in Bombay for many a day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fore Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	9
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	3	17
C Market, Bhuli Talao Pamwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	0	0	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Ramchandra Pandey, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	10
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	1	19
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total.....	3	4	96
Total plague deaths to date ...	194,159		
Same date last year.....	1	2	78

A JOLLY SPREAD

of good things at table can easily be made at home with the aid of that quick and sure raising powder

'Paisley Flour'

made by

BROWN & POLSON

Recipes are in every tin. The directions are very clear and easy to follow.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED LIBEL OF A PARSI.

Charge in the Shanghai Court.

H. E. BOTTLEWALLA v. SHROFF & CO.

1.—The plaintiff is a British subject and is a merchant and commission agent carrying on business at Kobe, Japan.

2.—The defendants, are British subjects and are merchants carrying on business in Shanghai and elsewhere.

3.—On or about the twentieth day of December, 1904, the defendants falsely and maliciously wrote and published of and concerning the plaintiff in the Gujrathi language, the words following, that is to say (Quotation from the Gujarathi language.)

4.—The said words mean in English, and were understood by those to whom they were published to mean:—"Be careful, and remember that by placing perfect confidence in Bottlewalla you may not be placed in trouble. This gentleman has already served a sentence in goal and from all these facts you will now understand everything necessary and you must be cautious in your dealings with him in business, so that others may not trouble, and that you may not be entrapped."

PARTICULARS.

The said words were contained in a certain letter, dated December 20, 1904, written by the defendants' Shanghai manager to the defendants' office at Kobe and were published to the clerks and other persons in the defendants' office at Shanghai and to the clerks and other persons in the defendants' office at Kobe and to one D. R. Tigaria at Kobe and to other persons at Shanghai and Kobe, the names of whom the plaintiff is unable at present to furnish particulars.

5.—By reason of the premises the plaintiff has been much injured in his credit and reputation and has suffered damage.

The plaintiff claims,

1.—Five thousand dollars damages.

2.—The costs of this action.

3.—Such further and other relief as this Court may be pleased to grant.

STATEMENT OF DEFENCE.

1.—The defendants do not admit paragraph of the statement of claim.

2.—The defendants admit paragraph 2 of the statement of claim.

3.—The defendants admit that a letter, dated as alleged, on the statement of claim, was written by their then manager at Shanghai to the defendants' manager at their Kobe branch containing the words in the Gujrathi language set out in the statement of claim but put the plaintiff to the proof of the translation in the English language.

4.—The publication of the said letter to their manager at Kobe if made was privileged and was made bona-fide and without malice, and was made as a private and confidential communication. The plaintiff being about to enter into business transactions with the defendant firm at Kobe the defendant was in the interests of his firm bound to communicate to such manager such matters relating to the plaintiff as he believed were necessary for the protection of his firm in their dealings with the plaintiff and it was for this purpose that the publication of the letter took place.

5.—On the 7th January 1905, the defendants wrote to the manager of their Kobe branch that a mistake had been made in their said letter of December 20 in alleging that the plaintiff had been imprisoned and to the said letter a full and ample apology as offered to the plaintiff which was communicated to him by the defendants' manager at Kobe and accepted by the plaintiff.

6.—That the plaintiff accepted the apology referred to in paragraph 5.

7.—The defendants deny that the plaintiff has suffered damages.

The case was heard by Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Assistant Judge.

Mr. L. E. P. Jones appeared for the plaintiff; defendants were represented by Mr. W. N. Symonds.

Mr. Jones said the action had been commenced early in the year by Mr. Wilkinson. Since that date evidence on commission had been taken in Bombay and Japan. Some time after the proceedings commenced the defendant firm decided to close their Shanghai office and as the defamation alleged was of a serious character, application was made for payment into Court of a sum sufficient to cover the damages and the estimated costs. Counsel dwelt on the serious nature of the alleged defamation. His client had resided in Japan for ten years and in the [illegible] period and was [illegible] in Japanese, Indian and foreign firms in Japan. Defendants were unknown to him until the end of 1904, when a letter was sent over to Japan to represent their firm. Mr. Mehta, then representative, was introduced to the plaintiff, and suggested that the latter should join his firm. The terms of an agreement were discussed, and a draft agreement was drawn up, and approved by the parties. Mr. Mehta asked the plaintiff to wait for two months for advices from Bombay. Plaintiff proceeded on the assumption that the agreement would be concluded, gave up what other agencies he had, and proceeded to establish connexions on behalf of the defendant company. In consequence of his services the defendants were almost immediately able to commence a business career in Kobe. Before the time allowed for advices from Bombay had expired the libel complained of was written. It was contained in a letter written by the Shanghai manager of the defendant firm, Mr. Nanavati, to Mr. Mehta. The libel was published to more than one person in Kobe and was available and open to several persons in Shanghai. From the evidence produced it would be shown that it was published in such a way that it became a matter of common knowledge to the Indian community in Kobe. Mr. Mehta showed the letter to the plaintiff, who was highly incensed, and expressed great anger that such a letter should have been written. The allegation was entirely without foundation. Mr. Mehta wrote and told Mr. Nanavati of plaintiff's indignation and in consequence of that Mr. Nanavati replied. On receipt of the reply Mr. Mehta had a conversation with the plaintiff, and induced him to continue his connexion with the firm until the receipt of advices from Bombay. It was suggested that the defendants, when they had effected an entrance into trade circles through the plaintiff, were willing to dispense with his services. At any rate a telegram was received from Bombay saying that connexions between the plaintiff and Bottlewalla & Co. must cease. Counsel then went into the legal aspect of the alleged libel, contending that it was not privileged and that, legally, it was malicious.

His Lordship said that it seemed to him on the pleadings that it was the duty of the Shanghai manager to communicate on a matter of this kind. The question was whether what was written was what a conscientious man would have written and as the matter now stood it would fall on the defendants to show that there was no malice. The allegation of imprisonment was a very serious one and raised a presumption of such bad feeling or unconscientious conduct that the defendants would have to show that they had reasonable grounds for believing that the plaintiff had been in prison.

Mr. Jones said that on the evidence he would submit that the allegation was made recklessly and without investigation and that this amounted to malice in law and vitiated any claim of privilege.

Counsel then proceeded to read the evidence taken on commission in Bombay and Japan.

After the tiffin adjournment the reading of the evidence was concluded.

Plaintiff, sworn, said he had been in Japan ten years before he came to know defendants. He first got to know them in November 1902. First witness was an exchange broker—from 1902 to 1901. In 1901 he went to Bombay to do business for Shing Tai & Co. He had a power of attorney from them. He stayed in Bombay for four months and then returned to Japan, where he started an export and import business at Kobe. He got to know representatives of the various banks whom he was an exchange broker and when he returned he had credit with nearly all of them. He continued this business until he got to know Shroff and Co. He was not required to pay any deposit to the firms with which he did business. He did business with America, London and Bombay. On November 22 or 23, 1903, Messrs. Dave and Salanki assistants of Dosse and Co. introduced witness to Mr. Mehta. Mr. Mehta came to start the business of Shroff and Co. He had then only recently arrived in Japan, though witness though he had come there before in 1903. Mr. Mehta said he wished to talk about business the next day. The following day Mr. Mehta made certain propositions about Shroff and Co.'s business. Mr. Mehta agreed to witness's terms and wanted to make an agreement for five years, on condition that witness stopped all his own business. Witness agreed and a draft agreement was drawn up, approved by Mr. Mehta, and it was sent to witness's barrister Mr. Hirata, at Osaka. (Witness identified agreement). Mr. Mehta approved of the agreement, and a copy of it was sent to Bombay. The telegram from Bombay refusing the agreement was received in March, 1905. Mr. Mehta promised to sign the agreement, a copy of which was also sent to the Shanghai office, where it was approved. Witness gave up his own business in November, transferring it all to Mr. Poonawalla, and joined Shroff & Co. Witness got the document necessary for joining the Cotton Exchange signed by a friend; witness spoke Japanese very well. Shroff & Co. were not able to start their business at once; witness did so, and sold 3,000 bales of cotton yarn, without, samples, because he was well acquainted with Japanese merchants. At first Shroff and Co. drew on witness's credit at the Hongkong and Shanghai bank in his name. On December 13, 1904 witness received a letter in English from defendants' Shanghai branch commending the services he had rendered. On December 26, 1904, a letter was received by defendants from Shanghai, Mr. Mehta handed it to witness to read, as I replied to it at once. The next day witness handed over all letters and books to Mr. Mehta and said he would have no more connexion with the firm. Mr. Mehta said he would obtain an apology and also would sign the agreement, and asked Mr. Digeira to request witness to remain. Mr. Mactavish tried to persuade witness to remain. He said Mr. Mehta had already written to Shanghai about the apology which witness would doubtless receive. Witness consented to remain. Witness received a letter, dated December 21, from the Shanghai branch. (Witness identified the original of the letter of December 20). On December 27, Mr. Hirata, the lawyer telephoned that the agreement was ready. Witness asked Mr. Mehta to come and sign it, and Mr. Mehta suggested waiting until a reply to his letter about that of December 20 was received. We asked witness to telephone and say he was unwell and would sign in a few days. Mr. Hirata said his office would be closed until January 7 and Mr. Mehta agreed to sign on that day. They went to Mr. Hirata's office together and Mr. Mehta read and approved the agreement, but said he had written to Bombay about the length of time of the agreement and wished to receive a reply. Mr. Mehta received a letter, dated January 7, from Shanghai, in which Shroff & Co. said they made no objection to the agreement.

At this stage the Court adjourned.

The hearing of this case was resumed. On the following day plaintiff continued—his evidence, said that the letter of January 7 was not given to him to peruse. Mr. Mehta read only one portion of it to him, saying that the agreement was approved by the Shanghai firm; he said nothing about Bombay. The letter purporting to be an apology was never given to witness, and Mr. Mehta said nothing about the apology. After this letter had been received witness continued with Shroff & Co. Witness said that the first week in March Mr. Nanavati arrived in Kobe from Shanghai. He was the writer of the letter. He came to see witness and asked for certain information about business. Next day he left for Tokio. When he was in Tokio, on March 16, 1905, witness wrote a letter to Shroff & Co., Kobe, and sent it by registered post. (Press copy produced). He wrote because two months had elapsed and the agreement was not yet signed. He asked for a written reply, but did not receive one. He had a conversation with Mr. Mehta, who said Mr. Nanavati was coming back from Tokio in a few days and would make all necessary arrangements. Mr. Nanavati returned about March 30. Before he returned a telegram came from Shanghai asking where he was. Witness replied "In Tokio" and told Mr. Nanavati about it when he came. At his request a letter was wired to Shanghai "arrived." He received a reply from Shanghai the same day saying a telegram had been received from Bombay, "avoid Bottlewalla, full particulars by letter." Witness opened the telegram and deciphered it, and then handed it to Mr. Mehta. They went together to see Nanavati. Mr. Mehta took the telegram to his room and then Mr. Nanavati came out and said witness must not be sorry because he (Nanavati) had sent a copy of his letter of December 20 to Bombay, and he had also written another letter to that effect to Bombay. It was because of receiving those letters they wired to Shanghai. After that letter he had written another to Bombay and the reply would be received shortly. Witness continued with the firm as usual. On March 28 Mr. Nanavati sent a notice to the landlord's representative that Shroff and Co. would vacate the premises on May 1, 1905. The representative replied to the effect that the premises were occupied by witness and not by Shroff and Co. On April 12 witness wanted to go and see Mr. Maclean, and Mr. Nanavati then told witness he had received another telegram and a letter from Bombay and that they did not want his services any longer. Witness went and consulted Mr. Hirata. He handed over the books, etc., to Mr. Nanavati and obtained a receipt for them. After that he had no further friendly relations with defendants. A claim he had against them was submitted to arbitration. The arbitration finished about September 6, 1905. Proceedings were still going on in regard to the award. The last hearing was in the Court of Cassation at Tokio and judgment was in witness's favour. Witness came to Shanghai in August 1905 and went to Messrs. Stokes, Platt and Teesdale's office. After leaving Shroff and Co. witness attempted to do a hosiery business in Kobe, and gave certain orders to manufacturers, who replied that they could not do business without having half the money in advance. Witness asked Mr. Mactavish to settle an exchange draft with the Hongkong Bank and in consequence of what Mr. Mactavish told him witness went to see the accountant, who said he could take no more of his documents unless his character was cleared. Witness was unable to get his draft there, but obtained it from the International Bank. Previously to that [illegible] business. Witness still resided in Kobe. Shroff & Co. continued to do business there.

Cross-examined—Witness did not know whether Mr. Mehta was dead or not. Witness's brother was [illegible] in Bombay. He had heard from him since the Bomb Commission, but he had not mentioned Mr. Mehta's death. Mr. Mehta came to witness's house on December 25, 1904. The firm's letters came to witness's P. O. Box. Witness handed over the sealed letter to Mr. Mehta in the presence of Mr. Dave. Mr. Mehta handed the letter to witness to read. Part of Mr. Mehta's letter of December 20 was untrue. Witness gave the letter of December 20 back to Mr. Mehta. Later he handed it to witness to file. All the letters and books were in witness's possession. Witness had kept this letter ever since December 25, 1904. No one else had seen the letter. Witness had not shown it to any one. He gave a copy of it to Mr. Mehta. Mr. Nanavati's letter of January 7 was never shown to witness. Witness called Mr. Degeira to give evidence before the Commission, but he did not come; Mr. Mactavish also refused to come.

The Court then adjourned for tiffin.

On resuming, Cross-examination continued—He continued to work for Shroff & Co until, he thought, April 11. Nanavati had not conversation with witness about the apology after his arrival in Japan in March 1905. The letter of apology from Mr. Mehta was not shown to witness. Friendly relations continued. Witness thought the agreement would be signed and thought there would be an apology. At the end of March the telegram came that witness's connexion with Shroff & Co. must cease. On April 20 the claim was made in the arbitration case; the claim being for six months, remuneration (Claim read). The award was Yen 1,800 and witness had to pay half the costs of the arbitration. The smallness of this award was not the cause of this action for libel. Witness instructed Messrs. Stokes, Platt and Teesdale in October last. He did not take the matter from that firm on account of Mr. Wilson saying that the letter was privileged, that there was no publication, and that no damage had been suffered. Witness, in November 1905, instructed Mr. Wilkinson, and left all papers with him on witness's departure from Shanghai, with instructions to issue a writ. Withes had not seen defendants' lawyer's letter of March 5, 1906. Witness returned to Japan in March after the deposit in Court by Suroff & Co. Witness brought an action in Japan against Shroff & Co. on another libel. Proceedings on appeal were now still continuing in the Osaka Court. Witness took no payment for the good will of his former business when he joined Shroff & Co.

Re-examined. Credit was given to witness by the International Bank because the goods were already shipped. Shroff & Co.'s action against witness in Japan for malicious prosecution was dismissed. The proceedings in Japan had no connexion with the present suit. The Commissioner in Japan had no power to compel the attendance of those witnesses who did not appear to give evidence for plaintiff.

Mr. Jones addressed the Court at great length in support of the plaintiff's case, dealing with the subjects of publication, privilege, malice and damage, pointing out that the communication contained in the letter complained exceeded the information given to the writer and that the letter was press copied and its contents communicated by the recipient to others; and that the letter was written maliciously, the firm being anxious to get rid of the plaintiff having established themselves in Kobe and made as much use of him as they required. Lastly counsel dealt with the question of damage to the plaintiff's credit and the damages to which he was entitled.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned until 10 a.m. next day.

Shanghai, December 1.

The hearing of this suit was resumed.

Frampee Viccajee was called to confirm the translation of certain documents and letters which had been put in during the proceedings.

Mr. Symonds in his closing speech, dwelt upon the fact that he was unable to call any witnesses, owing to the defendants having closed their branch in Shanghai. They had never attempted to justify the statement in the letter of December 20. There was evidence that an apology had been offered through Mr. Mehta, and Mr. White-Cooper had also offered plaintiff an apology. Counsel submitted that there was no evidence of publication. There was nothing to show that the press-copy of the letter was not made by Mr. Nanavati himself and even though there were a technical publication in Shanghai he submitted that that would not affect the plaintiff in Kobe.

His Lordship said that it might very well have affected the plaintiff in Kobe.

Counsel was proceeding to deal with the question of malice when his Lordship said that there was no doubt that the occasion was privileged. The question was whether the statement contained in the letter was one which could be fairly made, or which the writer believed, or whether it was made carelessly or wrongfully.

Mr. Symonds then dealt with the evidence adduced in the case, and submitted that it had not been shown that the plaintiff had been damaged in any way. He therefore asked that the case should be dismissed with costs.

ANCIENT PERSIAN HISTORY.

FROM THE PARSI POINT OF VIEW.*

Ancient Persian History as is usually related in English and German books is almost entirely derived from classical sources especially Greek. Now the Greeks as is well known were the traditional enemies of the Persians with whom they were continuously at war. Accounts of these wars and other affairs of the Persians derived from Greek sources alone must therefore naturally be one-sided and partial, and no impartial historians should rest content with them alone. They ought to look to the other side and try to get Persian and Arabic accounts and weigh them critically. This is what has not been done by the English writers on ancient Persian history. A Parsi writer professes to do this critical work and has given us a first instalment of what promises to be a task of considerable importance for the history of ancient Persia. The author of this undertaking is a Parsi member of the Indian Civil Service and is well fitted for his task, as he has a knowledge of oriental sources as well as European works which he deems very unsatisfactory. The task is more or less patriotic in him, as he desires to vindicate the ancient Persians, from whom as a Parsi he is descended, against the unfair and biassed judgment of the Greeks the sole authority of the moderns. His present volume is introductory in nature, and he intends as he says "to lay the foundation of a correct view of ancient Persian history which has been hitherto approached from a biassed standpoint." The English writers on the subject like Gibbon, Malcolm, and Rawlinson have rendered valuable aid in elucidating Persian history; but "they betray, consciously or unconsciously the much partiality for Greek and Latin writers who are weighed in the scales in the body of the book."

In two of the present "studies" Mr. Kershasp considers the classical writers and contrasts them with the Oriental Chroniclers. He sharply criticises the former and brings out their weak points, their exaggeration, unfairness and inconsistency with one another, in bold relief. The Arab and Persian writers have no side to take, for, being Mahomedans they had little sympathy for their fire-worshipping countrymen of a former day. In his remarks on the modern English and German scholars who follow the Greeks, the author is somewhat too harsh. "Whenever a conflict arises between the accounts of the classical writers and Moslem, the English scholars specially side with the former. I am not acquainted with German, but the peeps which I am permitted to obtain into German scholarship on the historical side of Oriental studies, have created an impression that it is marred by 'cocksureness' and pedantry, whilst English scholarship within the same limits is disfigured by a narrow and insular outlook." The writer, it is satisfactory to find, exempts the French scholars from this judgment and says that "their impartial and well balanced criticism always affords pleasure even when it provokes dissent." Indeed he has the greatest admiration for French writers amongst Europeans. "Only the French intellect seems capable of making a judicial estimate of matters which have been once exhibited through the distorting lenses of Greek and Latin books. But no French writer has appeared to gather the up-to-date material. The present writer has from the beginning found it impossible to assent to the disparaging views so loudly voiced in English books on ancient Persia and its history, and hence the undertaking which is the first instalment of a larger project." Count Gobineau, the French author and diplomatist, tried to do something in this line of criticising the Greek sources and Mr. Kershasp quotes him with great respect, as also another French scholar Barbier de Maynard who also sets much store by the 'Shahnameh' and other like Persian authorities. There are some instructive remarks on the hist rical value of the great epic of Firdusi, and the like literature among Persians.

After criticising the sources, Mr. Kershasp enters upon a sort of constructive work and proceeds to give an estimate of Persian civilization and the character of the ancient Persians. In this estimate he puts much stress on the opinions of Mr. Herbert Spencer; but it may be pointed out that the late philosopher, omniscient as he is supposed to be, is hardly an authority on such a subject, and his pronouncements on Persian civilization are to be treated as *obiter dicta* [illegible] and much older writer, John Richardson, to whom our author refers, but not so frequently as his importance from the author's own point of view deserves. His stan lpoint towards our modern conception of Persian history has been taken up by Mr. Kershasp after a centuryand a quarter, but the latter has not added much to the strength of his arguments. He does not seem aware that Richardson published in 1778 in a second and much enlarged edition his "Dissertation," originally prefixed to his Persian Dictionary, in which he first brought out his attack on the Greek account of Persian history. This second edition of nearly five hundred pages contains an exhaustive and searching criticism of Herodotus and the other Greek writers, and in it he acutely points out that the expedition of Xerxes into Greece and other similar events, so prominently related by Greek authors, either never happened at all or were greatly magnified by the latter, whose conception of history was to stir up patriotism in their readers rather than relate the truth strictly to them. Richardson it may be added engaged in a lively controversy on this and other allied subjects with a contemporary scholar, Jacob Bryant, and he answers in this edition of 1778 many of the latter's arguments.

In the last two "studies" in this book the author gives a very interesting estimate of the great Persian King Naushirwan or Chosroes, and of the causes that led to the downfall of his Sassanian Empire after him. In estimating Chosroes' reign the author says he has been much helped by his experience as an Indian Civil Servant. "The modern Indian Administration purports to be a judicious blend of Western and Eastern methods of Government. The test of Indian experience, which is applied in these pages to certain reforms made by Naushirwan, is therefore perfectly legitimate and the best available."

We have said enough to show that this is an important and original work, and we shall watch with great interest its further progress. Mr. Kershasp is a son of the present Prime Minister of Baroda State, Mr. Kershasp Dadachanji, and therefore, administrative experience may be said to be hereditary in him. We should advise the author to add in future volumes accurate and exact references, as the want of them detracts from the scholarly nature of this work.

* "Studies in Ancient Persian History, by P. Kershasp Indian Civil Service. London Kegan Paul.

THE NEW INDIAN STAMPS.

IN your issue of Thursday evening (27th Dec.) writes a correspondent to the *Madras Mail*:—You publish a telegram under Indian News stating that a large supply of the half and one anna stamps, respectively, to be used for Postal and Revenue purposes simultaneously, has reached India and will be issued forthwith. There is nothing strange in this announcement (as we have been promised these stamps for a long time) except the fact that the half anna stamp has been in circulation for some two to three weeks past, and that when I, who have a decided turn of mind for and a considerable interest is stamps, sent specimens of such to friends and clients alike, was much surprised by their replies, that they had received such from stamp dealers in England, in advance of my copies. Now I wish to ask a question, but do not expect you to reply to it, for I hardly think it is within your province to do so, but this is my question:—How long is it since this new issue of stamps has been received in India and how does it come to pass that dealers in England are in a position to sell such stamps to the public and their clients in India (and elsewhere) at least six weeks ahead of the announcement (which I take to be an official one) that such stamps have arrived in India and will be placed in circulation forthwith, etc.' Possibly our present Director-General of the Post Office, himself a keen Philatelist, should this catch his eye, will be able to supply the solution of the puzzle.

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SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE frequent festivities of this season of the year continue to make their mark on the followers of the Bombay Foxhounds, as the byeday, so kindly afforded to us yesterday, was only attended by about thirty people. Those, however, who, in spite of the joviality of the previous night, made up their minds to be present at the Jackal Club as the daylight was appearing, had no cause to regret their decision. The only discomfort was the exceptional closeness of the atmosphere, due, doubtless, to what little breeze there was, coming from a different quarter than is customary during what ought to be our cool weather. In our warm hunting clothes, we felt distinctly oppressive, but our thoughts were more for the precious hounds, which are bred to gallop in for colder spheres than the Vale of Saisette ever can be, and how hard therefore must it be for them on a morning like yesterday, which really resembled April more than January. It is pleasant, however, to learn that no hound is apparently any the worse for the morning's work. The Master decided to draw the covert on the outskirts of the village of Parla, which was productive of a very pleasant gallop of about 25 minutes. Hounds came rushing out of the wood in such a determined manner that it was evident a stout jackal was on foot. Across a long stretch of rice fields, they go to Chuckla Hill, and continue at a rare pace through the thickly fenced enclosures in this locality. Without any hesitation, they charge down the hill on the far side and out into the Bomanwadi Valley beyond. This excellent line of paddy is traversed at great speed and clearing the cactus fence at the end of it, one has to ride over a particularly ugly-looking tract of melon ground. Supposing both rider and horse are willing to go, and the latter has proved his ability then over this kind of country, it is well for the rider to leave his worthy steed alone. A wise old rider was wont to say "People talk about size an teaspo, shoulders, quarters, blood, bone and muscle, but for my part give me a hunter with brains. He has to take care of the biggest fool of the two, and think for both." "Many of us have seen wonderful feats wrought in the hunting field by human hands, more of us have read of them: horses all fire and fury made handy as poodles, sure-footed as cats, creeping up and down banks, squeezing between trees, and tripping in and out between doubles, crawling here, flying there, turned on half a crown, as the saying goes, managed almost like horses in a circus. Such things can be done, in fact are done every day, but this art of ideal equitation cannot be acquired by everybody, and the following lines will doubtless apply to the average rider to hounds:—

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1907.

BURMA AND HER NEIGHBOURS.

LIFE on the frontiers of Burma is seldom monotonous, though year by year it grows less romantic and in the course of a short time will resemble that of any other part of the Indian Empire. Relations with the French and Siamese authorities are not likely to be marred by untoward incidents, but the escapades of Shans and Karens and Chins will add salt to the daily round now and then, and their civilisation will progress but slowly. In the Southern Shan States in the last official year the Hsaltung Chief was murdered at the instigation of his uncle who had designs on the succession. The offence was brought home to him and seven confederates, three of whom were hanged with him, the other four being sentenced to penal servitude for life. In the Northern Shan States an attempt to murder the acting Sawbwa of Hsipaw and the burning of Nanhsan, the capital of Tawnpeng State, varied the even tenour of the way. Circumstances prevented the usual meeting with the Chinese officials, but petty disputes arising out of pony and cattle thefts were settled in conference with representatives sent by the Sawbwas of the trans-frontier states, whereas in days gone by the difference would have been settled in a more peremptory manner. The reservation of rights of cultivation made by the Boundary Commission with a view to obtain natural features as boundaries between British and Chinese territory gave rise to a certain amount of friction, but no cases of violence were reported. In the Chin Hills the year's history was marked by the despatch of an expedition to the village of Wellaung in unadministered territory to exact satisfaction for the murder of two villagers of Lungno. It was fortunately found possible to get into touch with the offending villagers beforehand and the column was allowed to enter unopposed when the offenders were punished. At the same time chastisement was meted out to the Lungno Chief for carrying off four persons from a village in unadministered territory who had refused to comply with his illegal demand of a tax on lac.

All along the border inter-tribal conferences have taken the place of feuds, and by way of securing the resort to peaceful methods it appears that one village in the Pakokku Chin Hills was disarmed for six months for its failure, resulting in a fight and bloodshed, to obey an order that persons attending a feast should not carry weapons. In the Myitkyina district two raids occurred in which several Kachins from the British side of the border were carried into Chinese territory, but were subsequently restored on representations being made to the Chinese authorities who secured the payment of an indemnity in one case and undertook to maintain two frontier posts for the purpose of checking such raids in future. Frontier tribesmen had much more to think of than raids in the year. They were unfortunately afflicted by floods and cattle disease and even plague. If they would abandon their primitive methods of cultivation they would become more prosperous: but the hill tribes are still very much behind Burma in most things. Under the supervision of the provincial Government however substantial progress is being made. In the Northern Shan State of Tawnpeng for example the disordered finances have made a remarkable recovery and a large portion of the debt incurred by the Chief was cleared off. A similar result was obtained at Hsipaw, where the debts of the acting Sawbwa were entirely liquidated and the estate of his father, the late Chief, wound up. In the Southern State of Yawnghwe, discord between ruler and people disappeared with the introduction of a revised scheme of revenue settlement and the removal of dishonest officials. For the people at large, it is recorded, the most unfortunate incident of the year was the cattle-disease which ravaged the Northern and Southern Shan States and entered Karenni. Fire also proved destructive and several of the crops were comparative failures.

During the past year a net addition of 133 square miles was made to the area of reserved forest, bringing the total to 20,544. Cultural operations were extended over a considerable area and consisted for the most part of broadcast sowing with teak in Minbu and dibbling teak-seed in Pyinmana. The portion of the Mergui Rubber plantation enclosed in 1904-05 improved so greatly that an extension of the fencing is contemplated. The lowest price received in London for the season's outturn of rubber was five shillings a pound, and more than half the quantity sold fetched a shilling more. A larger quantity of teak was extracted, but there was a very considerable decline in the output of other timber, especially that used for firewood. Progress too was made in the exploitation of the known mineral wealth of the Province, but despite the number of prospectors at work no new minerals were discovered or fresh fields opened up. The yield of oil from the existing fields rose by twenty-six million gallons, but for the most part the results of gold dredging were disappointing. The outturn of rubies was practically the same as in 1904 despite increased expenditure, while the proceeds from royalties paid by native miners fell noticeably. The output of jade was again higher than in the previous year, but the corundum mines were soon exhausted. More amber was produced and a good quality of coal was discovered in the upper Chindwin district. No tendency to change was manifest in the home industries. Factories increased in number and afforded employment to artisans of this country, for the Burmans have so far shown little taste for factory life. Under trade we find that the chief feature was the rise in the exports of rice and kerosine oil to Indian ports. There was a marked rise in exports and, imports and exports combined increased by 8·46 per cent.

LOOKING AHEAD. "IT is futile to tell me that we must wait till all the people are ready. The British people did not so wait for their Parliament," Thus said Mr. Naoroji in his Presidential Address to the Congress, but what grave deception may be caused to unthinking men here and in the United Kingdom by these two short sentences. The history of the rise of Parliamentary institutions in England is a tale, for the most part, of woful class selfishness. The first assemblies, whether of Peers or Commoners or Clergy, were held to guard the well-being of the classes, as distinct from the masses, from the tyrannous self-seeking miracle of autocrats. During the first great constitutional period, Edward I, II, and III, Richard II, and Henry IV, it is evident from their enactments that the one idea of the "three estates of the realm in Parliament assembled" was but to guard themselves and theirs in their superabundant privileges, to the detriment of the king it might be, to the detriment of the unrepresented poor majority it could but be. It is only within very recent memory that the ideal of Government by the people for the people has dawned upon the world. Can it be said to have been even dimly presaged in the sub-conscious mind of that most conservative Whigocrat, whom Mr. Naoroji apostrophises, Lord Macaulay? It is but within the last few years that the ideal of Government by the people for the people has become practical politics, and in what countries can it be said to have become an achieved fact? Perhaps in Great Britain, perhaps in France, possibly in Switzerland, three most "advanced" countries; hardly in the United States, certainly nowhere else in the wide world with the exception of the poor and inconsiderable countries of Jutland and Scandinavia.

Whatever happens, India's 300,000,000, must be protected from the misery that a repetition of the history of representative institutions in England would inflict upon her. To follow that model, her first Parliament would contain the proud and unscrupulous Brahmin, the dialectical and unpractical Babu, the fierce Hill Chieftain, the fendal nobles, and gentry too perhaps. Would these men, cut off from the masses by difference of tongues: by the loathing of caste prejudices: by the widest differences of aspiration, outlook and understanding; by the keenest religious bigotry; by pride of blood, race, rank, place and possessions,—would these men represent the teeming millions as well as does the humblest white man who knows the country-side, the village and its folk, and sees life's duty in their service? Would these men prove sufficiently "clubbable" to form a deliberative assembly? Shall representation be upon a broader base and manhood suffrage be conferred? It must be admitted that to the home-staying Briton, who, in spite of the knowledge of the Oriental peoples—still unchanged!—he might have gleaned from the Bible, seems incapable of understanding Asiatic peoples and problems, the idea will not perhaps seem ridiculous. Will he at some time suppose his brothers in blood and all that makes for national righteousness, because they have lived in India and know its folk, are fools and liars to say "it cannot be"? To us who know the truth of the cry "we be children and you our father and mother" the fact of the impossibility of representative Government on a broad basis is so apparent that we are at times inclined to be angry with well-meaning men at home who, in their want of knowledge, fail to recognise a fact so evident to us.

It is certain that the destinies of India lie upon the knees of the British House of Commons, that is, are in the hands of the British electorate. It is also certain that if that electorate is ever persuaded that representative Government on any basis will benefit the Indian people as a whole, the electorate will unselfishly inflict such representative Government upon the Indian nations. The great thing is to prevent the electorate from being misguided as to the true state of the case and the social conditions that superstitious old women and self-seeking priests still strive to maintain. When caste and purdah are no more: when the Brahmin or Bhattia will eat with the educated son of a sweeper and when their wives and daughters can show themselves in society without social reproach: when the dedication of innocent girls to immoral lives is no longer countenanced by religion: when lifelong martyrdom, in place of sati, is no longer inflicted as it now is even upon virgin-widows; when one Indian can trust another as well as he now does the European: when women come into their own and polygamy is a crime; then anything may happen. Till then, let us who know the country strive to save India from British ignorance, from selfish politicians and agitators, and from itself.

COFFEE IN BRAZIL. One of the most important changes in the trade of Brazil consequent on the new President, Dr. Alfonso Pereira, is the valorisation of Coffee which comes as part of the fixing of the exchange, two things to which the retired President refused his consent. Brazil supplies fully two-thirds of the world's coffee, and fifteen years ago when the supply became largely in excess of the demand the price declined rapidly, leaving it today less than half that of ten or twelve years ago. Fortunately for Brazil other forces were at work to save it from the effect of this fall in price. It so happened that as coffee prices fell, a variety of circumstances caused the Brazilian exchange to fall too, and the milreis of the par value of 27 pence fell to below 6d. The planter therefore, though he got less sterling for his coffee, got more milreis than before, and though of course the purchasing power of the milreis was reduced, yet the reduction was not proportionate to the fall in exchange, and the loss to the planter was not nearly as great as would appear at first sight. During the last eighteen months or two years, however, the milreis has gone up considerably (it has been above 18d., and is 15 1/2d. today), whilst there has been very little improvement in the price of coffee. And the purchasing power of the milreis has not increased in proportion any more than it decreased before. The planter is therefore beginning to feel the pinch, and a scheme for sending up prices has been elaborated. They are to be artificially inflated, or, what comes to the same, the output is to be artificially restricted. In fact, the Government will name a price at which it will buy coffee, and therefore, unless the consumer is prepared to pay at least that price, he will get none.

This scheme is unsound anyhow, but the abnormally large crop now coming forward will no doubt hasten its failure. The Government will certainly have to buy several million bags. As long as there is no fear that the coffee thus held will be thrown upon the market, prices will go up. But at present there is no guarantee of stability. German and American firms are lending largely to the Government and the interest will be paid out of an export duty of three francs per bag which should be more than enough, as, taking the average crop of ten million bags, there will be thirty million francs to pay the interest on the loan of £15,000,000. It seems to be nothing else than a large speculation on the part of the Government. The fixing of the exchange is part of the scheme, for when with increased prices money comes into the country the milreis will appreciate: that is to say, the hoarded coffee will be worth fewer milreis than were paid for it, in fact it will have been bought too dear. This would upset the calculations of the Government, and so the exchange is to be arbitrarily fixed at 15d. Of course as long as the Bank of Brazil will pay for sterling drafts in gold notes (notes, that is, of which the full sterling value is in existence) at the rate of 15d. per milreis the exchange cannot go up. Whether the gold reserve is kept intact remains to be seen. Judging by the usual Brazilian methods it does not seem at all safe and the speculation, when the reserve proviso is violated, seems calculated to throw the country back into its old chaotic condition.

THE P. AND O. SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND had something to say at the last meeting of the P. and O. Company on the freight war with Germany which, he hopes, will soon terminate, after eighteen months duration. The cause of the war, it will be remembered, was that the P. and O. Company claimed a right to load at Antwerp. For reasons, which are, perhaps, obvious but which have never been officially explained, Germany claimed Antwerp as in the province of Germany shipping. "We can only carry cargo," said Sir Thomas, "to a port on the Continent where the Continental trade is greatly on the increase. That port is Antwerp, and we carried last year, and discharged, 70,000 tons of cargo, which was necessary in order to assist in filling our vessels, and we claim and insist that we must be free to load our ships where we have to discharge them on reasonable terms, and to a reasonable extent." The placing of the Mail contract with India was necessarily a closed topic in that no decision has been arrived at by the authorities, but confidence is felt in a renewal. "I will say, in one word," commented Sir Thomas, that the proposals which we have made to the Government are not only of a public-spirited kind, but that they are of an optimistic character, and I am not sure that, looking at what is happening now, and the way in which prices of every description are mounting up of materials and fuel, in fact of all the material necessary for our purpose, I am afraid we may have even made almost a too optimistic proposal in our desire to meet the requirements of the public. In framing our tenders, we have always acted under an acute sense of responsibility towards the public as well as to our shareholders, and, I believe, it is to this guiding principle in dealing with a great public question, we owe the fact that the company has stood possessed of these important contracts for more than half a century." There is one matter which, it is to be hoped, will be effectively dealt with in the near future. Lately "Mails delayed in transit across the Continent" has appeared with displeasing frequency, and India is becoming tired of the vagaries of Continental railway methods. American mails are delivered almost by the clock and there is no reason why the Indian mails should be subjected to such frequent delays.

MR. BRIJAN DAS, Puisne Judge of Hyderabad, Sind, is to act as Judge of the High Court, Bombay.

MR. MANMOTH C. MALLIK, the Bengali who was the unsuccessful candidate for St. George's, Hanover Square, at the General Election, has a travel book in the press with Mr. Fisher Unwin, entitled "Impressions of a Wanderer." The author has several times visited all the principal portions of the globe, and he devotes his preliminary chapters to information likely to be of interest to other travellers. He also gives a detailed account of travel in Norway and in Japan, with incidental glances at other places in the Far East.

THE Madras Government have sanctioned the new Settlement rates in the five southern Taluqs of Salem. The Board of Revenue, in its report, congratulates Mr. Richards on the satisfactory introduction of the new rates. "To this achievement, Mr. Burn's devotion to duty, admirable organisation, tactful and efficient management largely contributed. The thanks of the Board are also due to the Collector, Mr. Clegg, who did much to facilitate the work of the Settlement Officers, and to Mr. P. K. Narayana Iyer, the Officer in charge of the Salem Resurvey Party, for his loyal co-operation."

THE year 1906 has been remarkable for its earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Seismologists say we are safe in staid old England, but there have been tremors from Pembroke to Bath, from west to east. On September 11, 1276 (alias 1271), the town of Glastonbury was destroyed by a dreadful earthquake, which threw down St. Michael's Tower on the famous Glastonbury Tor. This looks like the line of the present disturbance. Before this on August 11, 1089, the "Saxon Chronicle" tells of a great earthquake throughout England. But what of the earthquake of May 21, 1382, in the reign of Richard II., which destroyed the Camparile, or detached bell-tower at Canterbury Cathedral? This was getting near the site of London. *Absit omen!*

THE Madras Government have just issued orders sanctioning the proposals of Mr. W. O. Horne, Inspector-General of Police, for the division into two Police Superintendents' charges. The office of the South Malabar Superintendent will be, as at present, a first class one, as are those of all other Districts in which there are two Assistant Superintendents. North Malabar will be a third class office. The new office at Tellicherry will be opened to-day (2nd) Mr. D. L. McCarrison has been appointed District Police Superintendent, North Malabar, and Mr. E. B. Cunninghatn, Assistant Superintendent of the present Tellicherry Sub-Division, will be posted elsewhere. It is proposed eventually to attach the Vayitri Police Inspector's division to North Malabar, but for the time being it will continue to be a portion of the South Malabar charge.

LADY ST HELIER is the eldest daughter of the late Keith Steward Mackenzie, of Seaforth. Her two daughters by her first marriage to the late Lord Stanley of Alderley are Mrs. St. John Brodrick and Mrs. Allhusen, both of whom inherit in no small degree their mother's gifts of sympathy and charm since the death of Lord St. Helier his widow has devoted herself with even greater energy than heretofore to the poor and the suffering (says the *Bystander*). Like Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Guinness, she has lately taken a tiny house in the East End, and here, in the midst of all the sorrow she strives to alleviate, she spends the greater part of her time. The day, it would seem, when her house in Harly-street was the favoured meeting-place of all the lions and lionesses of the day, are over, and Lady Jeune (as she is even now affectionately referred to) keeps in touch with the great world of Society chiefly through her social writings and her daughters. In connection with Lady St. Helier's Harley-street salon, a tale is told which illustrates rather aptly her ladyship's penchant for inviting to her house any one of notoriety. A famous wit (he is with us still) was asked to go to an interesting murder trial. He declined, however, saying, "If the man's condemned it will be painful. If he's released, why then I'll most him at Lady Jeune's!"

BERLIN LETTER.

GOLD AND BANKING POLICY.

The New Gallery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, DECEMBER 14.

THE FUTURE OF AUSTRIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

After long and terrible conflicts, the Austrian franchise reform has at last become law, although the minority left no stone unturned in their effort to frustrate the work of the government. The heterogeneous character of the minority, however, made all hope of success out of the question. To this party belonged great fendal landlords, who led the fight on the part of the opposition with aristocratic calmness, and also radical Tzechs who thumped upon their desks with their heavy peasant fists and hurled documentary papers at the parliamentary clerks. The motives too actuating the minority were just as different as the behaviour of the factions composing it. The Czechs created disturbances because the government had consented to give the Germans more seats in Bohemia than was agreeable to their thirst for dominance. The landowners opposed the measure not only because their influence will be reduced by the new method of election, but above all because the parliamentary position of the social democrats will be very materially strengthened. This assumption on the part of the great landowners undoubtedly hits the mark. It was also very significant that the Austrian prime minister on the completion of this great work was greeted by no party with such cordiality as by that of the social democrats, who aspire to play a similar role in Austria to that of their confreres in the neighbouring German Empire. It is true that in Austria the industrial population is not so numerous as in Germany, on the other hand, however, their wages are not so good and they do not enjoy the same beneficial institutions. Accordingly, the bourgeois party are afraid of losing some of their seats to the social democrats. At least, the member of parliament Wolf, declared himself to this effect in an election meeting at Tetschen when he said that it was necessary for the manufacturing and trading classes to work together with determination in order to prevent the social democrats from capturing too many seats. Thus, it appears, this particular member quite expects his party to be beaten in many places and can only hope that the loss will not be too great. Even this hope, however, he can only cherish so long as the party remains united and determined. In the German Empire, as is well known, the unity of the party which represent the manufacturing and trading interests over against the social democrats is in a perilous condition, in spite of all the efforts of the government in this respect. It it is to be hoped, that here, in Austria the corresponding party will manage better to hold together. In the light of these facts the first elections which take place under the new franchise law will be of paramount importance in their bearing on the political future of this country.

GOLD, AND THE BANKING POLICY.

An interesting article appears in the "Deutsche Revue" by the chairman of directors of the Reichsbank, Dr. Koch, on the present state of the money market, and on the demands recently made for exceptional measures to be taken in order to reduce the price of money and to extend the facilities for obtaining credit. The article begins with the statement that according to accounts, all of which agree, from the most varied parts of Germany, it is undeniable that trade is in exceptionally flourishing condition. This is evident from the excess of commissions which prevails in all branches of industry, above all in those of iron and coal mining, in the increased activity in trading and mercantile enterprises, in the statistics of German foreign trade, in the rise of wages, of railway rates, and of the revenue from the stamp duty on bills of exchange. Agriculture also, in consequence of good harvests, manifests renewed prosperity and a steady rise in the value of estates. The only dark spot in this bright picture is the fact that, since Oct. 19, in Germany, and since Oct 19, in England, the rate of discount has remained without interruption at the unusually high point of 6 per cent. As is well known, the principal cause of this increased rate in Germany and England, which is so unfavourable to the trading classes, is the effort to augment the stock of gold in the Bank of England and in the Reichsbank (Imperial Bank of Germany). In consequence of this Dr. Koch first of all considers the proposal that instead of adopting this means, it would be better to imitate the alleged successful policy of the Banque de France, that of setting a premium on gold. He demonstrates that this abundance of gold possessed by the Banque de France is principally due to the fact that this institution redeems its notes in silver only, apart from exceptional cases which are gradually diminishing in number, and that it only gives credit in the form of notes for which the legal tender is also silver. French gold coins cannot be obtained at all from the Banque de France and gold in bars, or in foreign coins can only be got at a premium. France has more than nine times the stock of silver possessed by Germany and can put it legally into circulation at its full value. In England that is legally impossible, and in Germany it is only possible in the case of the small supply of thalers still remaining. In this connection, one learns that, on Nov. 7 of this year, the constantly diminishing quantity of thalers only amounted to 46 millions Marks. In case, however, of an unfavourable trade balance in France, there is not only the danger of a depreciation of French values and of the French rate of exchange, but there still ensues, in spite of this gold-premium policy, which is so highly extolled, a flow of gold from France into foreign countries. The favourable trade balance, continues Dr. Koch, in France is due not to its banking policy but to the well-being and adrift of its inhabitants, to its fertile soil and its fine climate, and for these same reasons it has been possible to maintain the rate of discount unaltered since 1900 at 3 per cent. In France the exchange capital of the bank, in spite of the great American demand, only amounted to £26,350,000 sterling on an average during the year 1905. In Germany on the other hand the Reichsbank reached a total of £45,400,000 sterling for home requirements alone. The Reichsbank has never failed to purchase gold, and it has expended 166 2/3 millions sterling in securing the precious metal. On Aug. 23rd of this year its supply of gold amounted to £36,400,000 sterling: the demands however for the home circulation of gold were so great that this total sank to 7·2 millions sterling. A second proposa lfor

INCREASING THE QUANTITY OF GOLD,

says Dr. Koch, and a false one, is that of augmenting the standing capital. The Reichsbank has a Capital of 9 millions sterling and a reserve fund of over 3 millions. With the exception of the Bank of England, which ever since 1816 possessed an unvarying capital of £14,750,000, it is to-day the richest of all banks issuing bank notes. It must not be overlooked that for a bank issuing notes the most important means for carrying on its business are the notes which it issues and the sums of money entrusted to it by its clients. These at the end of the last quarter amounted to £115,000,000. Out of this sum over 23 1/2 millions sterling are represented by the notes free of duty which are issued by the Reichsbank, for which there is no obligation to keep an equivalent sum of money in the bank, and which must be regarded as working capital not paying any interest. The Banque de France, to be sure, has a still larger sum in bank-notes which are in circulation and for which no equivalent in money is kept in the bank. The reason for this is, that the French people are more accustomed than the German to this extensive use of paper money. Although at present, there are in Germany, banknotes of smaller value, viz., of 20 and 50 marks, there are not more than 1 1/2 to 2 million pounds of this type of paper money in circulation,—a comparatively small sum considering that in France small banknotes to the value of 565 1/4 million francs were in circulation in 1905. The surfeiting of trade in Germany with glod coins is due to the fact that they are so convenient for cashiers and also that the government prefers to pay its officials their quarterly salaries in hard cash so as to save them the trouble of changing notes when paying their small and ordinary bills.

The result, then, of the foregoing considerations is that the present high rate of discount in Germany and England is unavoidably necessary, because there is a determination to adhere to a pure gold standard at all costs and not to accept a double standard like that which is legal in France. Further, on account of the great industrial development of both countries and also of America, the demand for the precious metals as a medium of payment exceeds the supply, and thus makes a high rate of interest simply inevitable.

NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.

Five months have passed away since the close of the Century Exhibition of German art which was held in the National Gallery. These five months have been occupied by the work of reinstalling the permanent collection in its old home. Now that this is once more open to visitors, and to the general astonishment it presents the appearance of a new National Gallery. Important changes have been made both as regards the rooms and their contents. The rooms and cabinets have been newly furnished with great taste, and the pictures in the more important sections of the Gallery have been hung in one line only to prevent as far as possible the wearying effect upon the eyes of overcrowded walls. Everywhere careful attention has been paid to secure a harmonious general effect, and in this way the best has been made of a building which is very unsuitable for its purpose, without undertaking any great structural alterations. The unusual generosity of the Prussian Parliament in voting 1 1/2 million marks to be devoted to the National Gallery has enabled the authorities to extend and complete the collection by extensive purchases on a large scale. It was a well deserved fact that this sum was first of all to serve for increasing the splendid collection of Menzel pictures at the National Gallery. Menzel was the artist and through not only a Prussian but also a Berlin artist; his was the only artistic genius bearing this stamp, and hence it is fitting that a large and representative collection of his works should form a monument to his genius in the Prussian Gallery at Berlin. The result of these purchases carried out in great secrecy may now be seen in the two finished rooms, the contents of which are of priceless value. Here, the visitor can see this wonderful and many-sided genius represented in all its phases, as historical painter, as painter of everyday scenes, of animals, and of still-life, as the portrayer of modern life, portrait painter and sketcher. Anyone who wishes to understand Menzel will henceforth be compelled to begin studying him in the Berlin Gallery. The greatest surprise, however, provided by this internal reconstruction of the National Gallery is that it has been thoroughly carried out in all directions. The curator, Herr von Tschudi, made use of the opportunity presented to him by the special Century Exhibition to acquire a large number of the most valuable works, which before this exhibition were not at all generally known, and also to rearrange the whole gallery in accordance with the knowledge of modern German art which we owe to this exhibition. In a most charming room in the Gallery, there is now presented an excellent collection of works illustrative of German art in the second half of the 18th century: beside the famous Graff appears the newly discovered Edlinger, the painter family of the Tischbeins, are also represented, landscapes by Hackert, Goethe's friend, are there, and the works of the classic portrait painters Weitsch and Feger. In this room perhaps the largest part of the pictures are new acquisitions: but which section of the Gallery does not contain such trophies?

THE SCHOOL OF THE NAZARENES

is well represented, new works by Ludwig Schnorr, Carolsfeld, von Heiss, von Eduard and von Steinle have been added. The great German landscape painter C. D. Friedrich, also a new discovery, is brought to our notice by a delicious new "Interior" and by a merry Interior. A most charming picture by Spitzweg (the finest of the German "Genre" painters) entitled "The Bathers" has been brought from Dieppe, in which he shows himself to be a past master as a colourist and is perhaps in this respect influenced by Menzel. We may briefly mention, in addition to the above works by Defregger, Wilhelm von Kobell, Wilhelm Leibach, Leibel. A painting entitled "Sunday" by Victor Muller, perhaps the greatest German colourist of the 19th century, has been acquired, and two more canvases of Anselm Feuerbach's have been added to those by this artist already represented. Hans von Marees, a painter any of whose pictures could be found present in the Gallery now has seven of his splendid canvases there. And still, all the sections of the Gallery are not yet reopened, in particular that section devoted to foreign artists. It is well known, that for this some and most important purchases have been made, amongst which are works by Courbet, Manet, Renoir, and Michetti. All things considered, we have virtually a new Gallery which is now presented to the visitor, and it is perhaps not too much to say that it is now the finest Gallery of modern art in Europe. For it surpasses the rich museum in Munich, and as regards the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris, this latter is one of the poorest collections of works of art which exist either in Paris or outside of it.

TO PREVENT SHIPS ROLLING.

For some time past serious attention has been paid in shipping circles to the proposal of Consul Schlick for steadying the motion of ships on the seas by fitting a large and rapidly revolving machine, resembling a boys top and hence called a "gyroscopic top", into the centre of the ship. Now after the results of the experiments made before and after they prove that the process, as stated and theoretically calculated by the Consul, who is also a director of the German Lloyd Company, is both practicable and effective. Schlick started in his experiments with the fact that when a top is rotating rapidly it seeks to absorb any disturbing force by deflecting its axis from the perpendicular. Thus the swiftly rotating top placed near the centre of gravity of a ship will, during a swell causing the ship to roll to the right and in front be forced along with it, but at first to deviate to the right and backwards. Thereby however the top which is rotating more strongly inclined to the right reacts with the whole weight at first upon the inclination of the ship and is only able later to change its own angle of inclination in a corresponding degree from right to the left. By this time however, the ship has already commenced its backward roll from the right, but this motion is at once checked by the reaction of the top which is now inclined to the left. In this way the rolling of the ship is materially reduced by the action of the gyroscopic top. The more violent the rolling is, the more powerful is the reaction opposed to it by the top. This is clearly proved by the mathematical formulæ which Prof. Foppl in Munich has worked out for the mechanical movements in question. The essential premise in all these calculations is that the weight and the rate of rotation of the top must be in correct and fixed relation to the size of the ship and to the period of the rolling which is peculiar to it, and which can be measured as accurately as the swing of a pendulum. After first making many experiments with small models Herr Schlick now appears with results obtained in an experiment conducted on a large scale. For this purpose the German navy placed at the disposal an old torpedo boat, the "Zieten". This boat, of fine seagoing properties is 311 ft. 4 in. long and 33 ft. 5 in. metres broad, with a displacement of 67,000 Kilogrammes (over 500 tons) to the top, which Schlick fitted into this boat he made of the extreme diameter of 1 metre and a weight of 850 Kilogrammes, or over 1,000 lbs. By having the wheel of this top made of wrought iron, cast in one piece, he secured the requisite toughness for the most rapid rate of rotation. It was now demonstrated that when the top was set revolving at the rate of 1,500 revolutions a minute, the rolling of the ship in a heavy sea was not noticeable at all, and when the rate was reduced to 1,000 revolutions there was a slight rolling was felt which could be regulated. With 1,000 revolutions per minute the ship was increased to 4 degrees, with 800 to 5 degrees, and when the top stood still, to 12 degrees.

Thus Herr Schlick can claim to have found a means of doing away entirely with the rolling motion which is not only unpleasant but also retards the speed of ships. The top is best driven by electric motors, and can be easily regulated and quickly stopped. In recognition of these brilliant results, the technical school of Charlottenburg has already conferred upon the discoverer the title of doctor of engineering, honoris causa.

L. ARCH.

THERE are no less than 300 varieties of jute on view at the Indian Industrial Exhibition, one variety, *bardi bopa*, which is grown by the Agricultural Department Chakalapore, E. N. R., has turned out excellently—better, in fact than that grown from imported seed. It is specially fine and firm, and is specially recommended by the Agricultural Department. An uncommon article in a powder obtained from milk which is, practically speaking, plasmon. After the separation of the butter from milk, the former is used as such or reduced to ghee. The separated milk which has hitherto for the most part been regarded as a waste product, though small quantities are used as necessities, is congulated by the use of the juice of a common weed found all over Bengal and Burma, *akanda (Strichus super)*. After congulation is dried in the sun and then ground into a fine powder, the process having eliminated rennet.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DISASTERS.

MORE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Tremendous Death Roll.

THE WEATHER AT HOME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

Advices from Washington state that thirty-eight were killed in the railway accident in the suburbs yesterday, and fifty injured. They were mostly week-enders returning to their homes.

THAW IN ENGLAND.

Scotland still Snow-Bound.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

There is a general thaw throughout England, but snowstorms have broken over Scotland with renewed fury to-day.

The railways are blocked to Perth and Aberdeen and passengers are stranded all along the routes.

Three engines endeavouring to clear away the drifts have been thrown off the line.

THE STRANDED AWAMARU.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

An attempt has been made to float the Japanese liner "Awamaru" but it failed and will be repeat to-morrow after which it will be necessary to await the next spring tides before again trying.

ANXIETY IN NATAL.

Repetition of the Zulu Trouble Feared.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

Considerable anxiety exists in Natal owing to apprehension of a revival of the Zulu trouble. There have been numerous cases lately of stealing of settlers' rifles and cartridges.

Government is considering the prosecution of Dinizulu for treason.

THE JAPANESE DIET.

Speech by the Mikado.

CORDIAL RELATION WITH THE POWERS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

The Mikado has opened the Japanese Diet and dwelt upon the increasingly cordial relations between Japan and the Powers and the great development of national defence.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT BELGRADE.

King and Government Unpopular.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

Several demonstrations have lately taken place at Belgrade against the King and the Government. The dynasty is becoming increasingly unpopular.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Complete Recovery Reported.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

The Sultan of Turkey is giving a series of audiences and entertainments, and has appeared at all of them in excellent health and spirits.

THE DAMARALAND WAR.

Peace Upsets Political Parties.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

The practical conclusion of peace in Damaraland has deprived the Government Parties of their election cry, and reduced the Party combinations to altogether a chaotic condition, each now fighting for itself.

THE SHAH'S HEALTH.

Further Relapse.

CONSTITUTION STILL UNSETTLED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran wires that the Shah has again had a relapse.

Great excitement took place in the Assembly when the Constitution, as signed by the Shah, was read. The Assembly objected to the composition of the proposed Senate. The Constitution is, therefore, not yet settled and negotiations on the subject have been resumed.

THE FRENCH CHURCH.

Amended Separation Bill Passed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

The French Senate has passed by 190 to 100 the amended Separation Bill as voted in the Chamber.

THE BARONESS BURDETT COUTTS.

To be Buried in Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

The Baroness Burdett Coutts will be buried in Westminster Abbey on the 5th instant.

NAVAL PROMOTION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

[illegible] Sir Hedworth Lambton has been [illegible] Admiral.

LANCASHIRE'S PROSPERITY.

GREAT COTTON BOOM.

Enormous Dividends.

OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

The Cotton boom in Lancashire continues. The Commercial Mill Company announce another half yearly dividend of 120 per cent.

The profits of eleven other large companies average 23 per cent. on the capital.

The Manchester *Daily Dispatch* gives some details which represent the most amazing industrial development ever witnessed in any part of the world in so short a time. "We have not attempted to differentiate between the mills already running, those partly working, and those in course of construction. Within twelve months they will practically all be working if work is forthcoming. In regard to looms, it is generally considered that the boom has been responsible for the addition of 40,000. Our table shows that the new looms exceed 60,000. In addition to the erection of new sheds, antiquated machinery have been displaced, and works that had for a long time stood idle have been supplied with modern equipment.

A GREAT PROBLEM.

But this boom will bring its problems, and one of these is whether the growth of spindles has been out of proportion to the increase in the weaving section, and whether any over production can be reasonably expected to be absorbed by the expansion of the export trade. Assuming, and we adopt this standard after making the most careful inquiries, that one loom in one week will absorb the production of fifty spindles, we find that 8,500,000 new spindles would provide yarn for 170,000 looms, or, in round figures, 100,000 looms in excess of the development indicated in our table. There can be no possible doubt, therefore, that a serious disparity will exist when the new mills begin to turn out yarn, and probably some 2,500,0000lb. per week, or 125,000,0000lb. per year, will have to find some other outlet if a crisis is to be avoided.

The only hope lies in the development of our foreign trade. And what are the prospects? Taking the Board of Trade returns just issued, we find that for the eleven months ending November we shipped 191,039,0000lb., as compared with 146,933,000lb. in 1904, an increase of 44,000,0000lb., so that by the end of the year the exports of yarn will probably exceed by 50,000,0000lb. those of 1904. If a similar rate of progress could be maintained during the next two years probably the situation could be saved, but we are now on the crest of the boom, and it does not take a pessimist to perceive that it would be wholly unreasonable to anticipate a continuance of this astonishing development. It must not be forgotten, however, that one-third of the new mills are already in full work, and that even thus reinforced, the spinning capacity of Lancashire has been for some time, and still is, overtaxed

WHEN THE BOOM IS OVER.

But booms cannot last for ever! The struggle will commence with the next period of depression, and depression will come as inevitably as the seasons. We do not desire to paint the picture too black, nor to make charges of insanity against the ubiquitous company promoter. From his own point of view he is one of the sanest of men. When, however, the enormous foreign demand for cloth and yarn begins to taper, and there are already signs that in certain markets supply and demand are more in a state of equipoise than was the case some time ago, the trouble will begin, and we need not add anything to the frequent warnings recently given by men of eminence in the trade against the aggravation of the problem. There have probably been a dozen new schemes launched during the last two months, though in certain cases the enhanced cost of machinery has caused a postponement, if not abandonment. In the struggle that is to come efficiency of equipment and of management, and the latter is a very important factor, will tell. The weak will go to the wall.

WORK FOR 50,000 OPERATIVES.

It is a pleasant change to pass from these lugubrious forebodings and contemplate the increased employment that will be provided and the addition to wages involved. Roughly speaking, the new spinning mills will provide employment for about 25,000 operatives, and £26,000 will be approximately increased distribution in wages weekly. In the weaving section 65,000 looms with subsidiary machinery would find work for 25,000 at a cost of about £25,000 per week. The increased wage bill for the two sections per year would, therefore, be £2,450,000"

AMERICAN BOYCOTT IN CHINA.

Protest against the Exclusion Act.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, JANUARY 1.

A large meeting has been held at Canton at which it was resolved to revive the boycott on American goods and continue the agitation for the modification of the Exclusion Act.

MANIFESTO AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

A manifesto of the new constitutional Party at Bloemfontein signed by Sir John Fraser has been issued. It opposes all racialism and recommends cooperation with the Government to promote the interests of the country, equal rights for all whites and fair treatment for, but control over, natives, and encouragement of federation.

BURNING OF SECURITIES.

LONDON, JANUARY, 1.

Securities for nearly a million sterling which were going to London, Paris, Brussels and Antwerp for the settling day were destroyed in the disaster to the Hamburg Cologne express. They will be reissued eventually, but the temporary loss is causing great disorganisation of business. One hundred oxen were roasted alive in the cattle train which the express ran into and the others escaped and stampeded wildly among the terrified passengers.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS

Satisfactory Increase.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

The Revenue for the past quarter shows an increase of one hundred thousand pounds and for the last three quarters an increase of £ 1,750,681.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

The death is announced of the Countess Clancarty, formerly Belle Bilton, from cancer.

FAMINE IN CHINA.

Rain Ruins Crops.

MILLIONS STARVING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking reports that excessive rains have ruined the crops in many of the provinces.

Four millions of people are starving and tens of thousands of refugees are wandering over the country.

The danger of the situation is increased by the activity of the secret societies, which the people are glad to join for the sake of the rice rations.

THE DEPARTURE OF SIR JAMES LA TOUCHE.

An Affecting Farewell.

SIR J. P. HEWETT ASSUMES OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 1.

A very large and representative company from all parts of the United Provinces and including all Allahabad society assembled at the East Indian Railway Station, Allahabad, on Tuesday morning to bid farewell to Sir James and Lady La Touche and to welcome the new Lieutenant Governor, Sir J. P. Hewett, who arrived by the Bombay mail about 11-15 a. m. But half hour before this Sir James and Lady La Touche drove down to the station and they spent the interval in saying farewell to their many friends.

On the arrival of the mail from Calcutta, the retiring and the incoming Lieutenant-Governors inspected the Guard of Honour of the 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment which with Band and Colours was drawn up on the platform and Sir James La Touche then introduced Sir J. P. Hewett to the leading officials and Indian gentlemen present. They then walked to the shamiana erected at the end of the platform and Sir James La Touche formally handed ever office of Lieutenant Governor to his successor.

On their return, the scene was extremely affecting while the band played a lively air. The leading men of the provinces crowded round the retiring Lieutenant-Governor and Lady La Touche, all anxious for the farewell word and last handshake. For some minutes the way to carriage was blocked by a throng of people and Sir James and Lady La Touche were both very obviously affected by the genuine sorrow which their departure occasioned. As they entered the saloon attached to the Bombay Mail train, Sir John Stanley called for three cheers for Sir James and Lady Digges La Touche and these were given with enthusiasm and repeated again and again as the train steamed out of the station. Subsequently Sir J. P. Hewett received and replied to an address from the Northern India Landholders Association.

HON. MR. FINLAY TO SUCCEED SIR JOHN HEWETT IN COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, JANUARY 1.

The following Gazette Extraordinary has been issued :—

The Honourable Sir John Prescott Hewett K. C. S. I. C. I. E., has resigned office as an Ordinary Member of Council with effect from 1st January, 1907.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an ordinary Member of Council by the resignation of the Honourable Sir John Prescott Hewett K.C.S.I. C. I. E. His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. James Fairbairn Finlay C. S. to be ordinary Member of Council.

The Honourable Mr. Finlay has on this day taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MORVI, DECEMBER 28.

Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Special Commissioner, held his second sitting in the Naolakhi and Jhinjhoda cases on the 17th instant. In answer to the questions put to him by the Commissioner the Cutch representative said that Cutch did not ask for issues alleging that it maintained that everything was settled. The Commissioner then asked the Jamnagar and Morvi representatives to be ready next day with a list of issues which, according to them should be the scope of this inquiry and commission. The Jamnagar representative produced a supplementary list of evidence. The Court interchanged for perusal the statements of the Jamnagar and Morvi Darbars. On the 18th instant the Commissioner received a letter from Government but proposed to proceed with the Commission work, saying he would as far as possible safeguard the interests of Cutch but cannot be responsible for any inconvenience or damage to the merits of Cutch. After the Jamnagar and Morvi representatives had produced their lists of issues the court framed the following issues.

1. Is the claim of Nawanagar as to the boundary line from pillar A near Jhinjhoda barrel by the principle of *res judicata*, or is the whole boundary between the States of Morvi and Nawanagar already settled by Morvi?

2. What is the boundary line between Nawanagar and Morvi from point A near Jhinjhoda to the waters of the Inner Gulf?

3. Whether Morvi has encroached on this line and if so, what damages, if any, are due to Nawanagar therefor, and what injunction, if any, should be issued?

4. Whether if the Morvi line of demarcation is correct, Nawanagar has any right of way or other easement on the waterways of the Jhangues and Tejhwala Nes within the area alluded to the Morvi territory?

5. Whether Nawanagar has any right to object to Morvi opening a new port as it has done at Naolakhi Bandar if the site on which it has been established is Morvi territory?

The Morvi representative then produced 34 documents to show that Jamnagar's claim is barred by *res judicata*.

On the 19th instant the Morvi representative produced 19 other documents on the same point and proposed to produce further documents on the point later. The Court, however, was not prepared to stay proceedings and called on Nawanagar to produce its evidence in support of its contention. Nawanagar produced 224 documents that day. On the 20th the Jamnagar representative produced 50 other documents and Morvi 38. The Morvi representative will produce further evidence on the 3rd proximo and on the same day Jamnagar will put in the full list of its evidence and then will Morvi also produce a full list of its evidence.

The Special Commissioner who had proceeded to Abu on the 22nd returns to Ahmedabad to-day.

Mr. P. S. V. Fitz Gerald C.S.I., Agent to the Governor, proceeded to Junagurh on the 20th instant and will stay while His Excellency the Governor remains there.

Kumar Shri Jabardast Khanji of Sianpur arrived in Rajkote on the 22nd to join the Old Boys' gathering at the Rajkumar College and had a hearty welcome.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at Junagudh on the 22nd instant in a special train from Veraval and the gubernatorial party has put up in a well-furnished bungalow near the quarry. On the 24th inst. the party proceeded by special train to Keshod for duck shooting.

A HIGHLY interesting discovery is announced from Egypt. M. Lefebvre, one of the Inspectors in the service of the Egyptian Department of Antiquities, has been fortunate enough to disinter a large number of leaves of a papyrus codex of Menander, containing upwards of 1,200 lines. The leaves are not continuous, but M. Lefebvre has found as much as 500 lines from each of two plays, two more being represented by smaller quantities. The publication of this discovery is promised for next year.

PROCLAMATION DAY.

Parade in Bombay.

The usual New Year's Parade to commemorate the proclamation of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, as Emperor of India, took place yesterday morning on the General Parade ground, Esplanade, at ten minutes past eight before a large gathering of spectators.

The troops which took part in the parade were the Royal Garrison Artillery, the Royal Scots, and the 113th Native Infantry in dress, Review order, in Summer clothing; Major H. H. Rich in Command of the Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain C. L. Price of the Royal Scots, and Captain E. A. F. Rede commanded the 113th Native Infantry. The total strength on the parade was over one thousand strong. The different regiments commenced to arrive shortly before the hour fixed for the parade and were drawn up facing East in the following order from right to left and at 12 paces' interval: Royal Garrison Artillery; 2nd Royal Scots and 113th Native Infantry with colours uncased. In the absence of Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, Commanding the Bombay Brigade, Lieut-Col G. S. Hogge, Commanded the parade and was accompanied by Captain R. P. Stares, Brigade Major. The parade commenced with the unfurling of the Royal Standard, when the troops fired a *feu de joie* and the bands, which were massed in rear of the centre of the line, played the National Anthem in parts, succeeding each volley. The Brigade then marched up in line to the Saluting Base and presented arms to the strains of the National Anthem; whereupon the Commanding Officer called for three cheers for His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor, to which the troops loudly and heartily responded The regiments afterwards formed in quarter columns for the march past. The combined bands, in the meanwhile, advanced and formed up facing the saluting base. The Commanding Officer and the Brigade Major rode up in front and the troops marched past the Royal Standard, the massed bands playing the march tunes of their respective regiments. The parade was then dismissed and the troops proceeded to their quarters. The recruits of the 113th Infantry kept the ground clear under the orders of their Quarter Master Havaldar. A Royal salute of 31 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 12 noon. The salutes also were fired from H. M. S. Perseus and H. M. S. Proserpine. The vessels in the harbour as well as in the Docks were decorated with flags and bunting. The Royal Bombay Yacht Club flag staff, and Consulates in the city were also decorated with flags flying from their masts. The 109th Infantry paraded on their own parade ground at Santa Cruz at the same hour under the Command of the Commanding Officer and fired a *feu de joie*.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, JANUARY 1.

The Proclamation Parade this morning was stripped of its wonted brilliancy by the absence of the 93rd Highlanders and the Connaught Rangers, who are expected to arrive to-morrow, and the Royal Artillery who are out in camp at Aundh. The result was that only one British battalion appeared on parade.

General Richardson accompanied by the Officers of the District Staff rode up at 9 o'clock and at once took command. The Divisional Troops forming the front line included the 26th Light Cavalry who recently arrived from Secunderabad, the Mounted Infantry and the Sappers and Miners. The 1st Infantry Brigade which was under Colonel Cahusac of the 121st Pioneers, consisted of the East Lancashires 80th Carnatic Infantry. The 2nd Infantry Brigade comprised the 107th Pioneers, the 114th Maharattas and the 121st Pioneers commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Alpen, District Staff Officer. The 107th Pioneers' troops fired a *feu de joie* and then gave the royal salute.

The General next called for three cheers for the King-Emperor to which the troops responded heartily. The troops finally marched past and then went straight to quarters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BANGALORE, JANUARY 1.

All troops in Garrison paraded this morning to hear the Proclamation read as is usual at all Military Stations on the 1st of January. General R. A. Scallon, C. B., C. I. E., D. S. O., was in command. The British Resident was represented by Mr. L. P. Rennie, the Assistant Resident.

The troops that paraded were the 14th King's Hussars, the Mysore Imperial Lancers, the Mysore Service Lancers, the Mounted Infantry, 2nd Q. O. Sappers and Miners, the Sherwood Foresters, the 77th Moplah Rifles and the 125th Napier Rifles. The Artillery was absent at the practice camp at Birsandra. A *feu de joie* was fired, and after the Royal Salute the troops marched past.

The parade was witnessed by a large crowd. There were many distinguished visitors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 1.

This morning's Proclamation Parade was held in splended weather, an immense concourse witnessing the brilliant spectacle. The troops who were commanded by Brigadier General E. O. F. Hamilton, C. B. were drawn up in two lines, the infantry brigades on the right and the Cavalry in divisional mass on the left, flanked by batteries of the 43rd Brigade R. F. A. who fire the *feu de joie* The Cavalry division was commanded by Brigadier General Francis and the Infantry by Colonel R. D. Vizard of the 1st Manchester and consisted respectively, of S. battery R. H. A. 13th Hussars, 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry, 20th Deccan Horse, 1st and 2nd Imperial Service Lancers and the 43rd Brigade of Field Artillery divided into three brigades under Colonels Grantham of the 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry Afsar-ul-Mulk, M. V.O. and A. Stokes D. S. O. R. F. A 1st Manchesters, 76th Punjabis, 96th Berar Infantry, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, 2nd Q. O. Rajput Light Infantry and the 97th and 99th Deccan Infantry in two brigades commanded by Colonels C. H. Macdonald of the 96th Berar Infantry and M. T. Shewen of the 97th Deccan Infantry. After the *feu de joie* and royal salute, the troops marched past, the Artillery in column of batteries and the infantry in column of double companies and presented an improsing sight, the various corps being clad in their bright winter clothing.

THE LUCKNOW FIRE.

An Unprotected City.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 31.

The *Indian Daily Telegraph* writes regarding the fire in Lucknow yesterday, that a place of the size of Lucknow should be practically without efficient means of dealing with a serious conflagration is a slur upon its fair name. If yesterday's fire had occurred during the hot weather nothing short of a miracle could have saved nearly the whole of the business premises on the south side of Hazratgunj from destruction. As it is, three buildings have been gutted completely and others have been damaged by fire and by water. It happened at an unfortunate time. Most of the authorities seemed to be at church. The Deputy Commissioner worked very hard with fearfully inadequate means at his disposal and the military aid was invaluable though it came at a very late hour. But the manner in which every helper was handicapped was terrible. We trust we have seen the end of such *laissez faire* policy and that after a through enquiry into the matter by a specially appointed Committee Lucknow will be given a motor fire engine, a well equipped fire station with fire escapes and every other up-to-date appliances.

ANOTHER PANTHER SHOOT

Maharaja of Bhavnagar's Success.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PORT ALBERT, JANUARY 1.

While the Maharaja of Bhavnagar returned this morning from his usual ride to his Camp at Pati, he recived intelligence of a panther in the same locality where His Highness bagged one just a week ago. His Highness was soon on the spot and a beat was organized, and the animal after much trouble was driven out of her lair and a shot from His Highness' rifle knocked her down dead.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

TWO REVIVALS.

Macbeth on the Stock Exchange.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

There have been two revivals during the week in London, "The Yeoman of the Guard" at the Savoy and on Tuesday afternoon "Macbeth," at the Garrick. A large company of old Savoy enthusiasts assembled to witness the revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's popular comic opera. They cheered everything and everybody. They sang all the old choruses and were finally not content before they had brought the venerable figure of Mr. Gilbert before the curtain again and again at the conclusion of the performance. Personally, one of the most interesting things about the revival to me was the fact that all the company engaged had been drawn from the provinces. I thought all the artists at the Savoy capable and intelligent, but discovered no great promise of extraordinary individuality in any single instance. At the same time it must be taken into consideration that many, if not all, the artists were obviously nervous on the occasion of the first night, and it is still quite possible that Mrs. D'Oyly Carte has discovered a new Walter Passmore or George Grossmith and amongst the ladies, a fresh Rosina Brandram or Rose Hervey. Many of the girls' voices certainly sounded very fresh and sweet and all the company worked splendidly together with zeal, energy and enthusiasm.

MACBETH.

Can you imagine Macbeth on the Stock Exchange, his wife a prominent modern lady with philanthropic interests, a leader perhaps of the Women's Suffrage Movement, and all the rest of the characters gentlemen and ladies drawn from the neighbourhood of Bond Street and the environs of Piccadilly? If you have an imagination of sufficiently elastic scope to realise such possibilities, you may enjoy a very actual idea of the latest Shakespearian revival, as witnessed at a special matinee on Tuesday afternoon, at the Garrick Theatre. Mr. Arthur Bourchier promised us many innovations in this production, and certainly he has been true to his word—more's the pity! Besides giving us a hopelessly modern rendering of the text and entirely eliminating the fierce glow and rhythm of the poetry, he has, for some unknown reason or other, introduced a quantity of new mechanical business into the play, which is all extraneous, out of harmony and without authority. His Macbeth is intelligent enough in parts, but personally I cannot conceive deporting himself like a "West End Club man," or conversing in such a tone that one is continually expecting him to say "Have a drink old man," or "Pass the cigar box my dear chap." As for the Lady Macbeth of Miss Violet Vanbrugh it is slow, inclined so monotony and at times even inarticulate. The one thing that interested me in this revival was the novel treatment of the sleep walking scene, and, even here, the innovation, though in places effective, is hardly likely to pass into a tradition.

DRURY LANE REHEARSALS.

Now that the Drury Lane stage has been cleared of "The Boudoir" scenery rehearsals for the pantomime are progressing at a rapid pace. If you were to step across the footlights at our National Theatre, at this juncture of the preparations, the probability is that you would come away with a feeling of hopeless bewilderment and a foreboding that everything on Boxing Night will go wrong and end in disastrous failure. But despite the apparent confusion at Drury Lane to-day everything is really in its place and everything will be strictly in order by the time the curtain rises on the night of the production. Miss Marie George who is to play principal girl has found some bewitching songs, whilst the stately Miss Dunnie Leighton has also secured several numbers with refrains that should delight the ears and hearts of the gallery. Mr. Harry Randall, the old woman of the pantomime, will as usual be the backbone of the low comedy element, and having seen some of his new business with Mr. Walter Passmore, I am inclined to think that "Sindbad the Sailor" will be one of the funniest Christmas pantomimes on record.

THE MUSIC HALLS.

There was a great gathering of Music Hall celebrities at Waterloo station on Saturday last to bid a temporary farewell to that most popular of "Negro" comedians Mr. Eugene Stratton, who has departed for South Africa. "Little Dolly Daydream," "The Dandy Coloured Coon" and many other of Mr. Stratton's most successful ditties, that, at one time or another, have been whistled and chanted throughout every street in London, were sung on the departure platform by the company present amidst a great deal of cheering and laughter. Mr. George Lashwood who was present on this occasion is at the present moment appearing at the "Empire" with a new song entitled "Beware of the Serpentine." Other popular comic songs of the moment are "What a funny little place to have one" sung by Mr. Fred Earle at the "Oxford," and, "Oh Dearly Beloved!" sung by Ernest Shand. The most prevalent chorus song is a little Dutch refrain, popularised by Miss Millie Hylton, and called "By the side of the Zuyder Zee.

FOOTBALL.

The great international football match, played last week at the Crystal Palace between South Africa and England terminated, as you will know, to our general but pleasant surprise in a draw. The game was a great and historic one, although the conditions were anything but favourable. Rain fell incessantly and the ground was a quagmire of mud. But the English played with magnificent determination and towards the conclusion of the contest they appeared to do absolutely what they wished on the slippery turf, wheeling and carrying the scrum on every occasion. It is safe to say that had the same lasted another ten minutes nothing but a miracle could have prevented England crossing the line again. In saying this one utters no disparagement of the South Africans, who played, as always, a strong, keen, clever and sportsmanlike game.

RACING.

At the Gimcrack Club dinner last week, Lord Downe made a very fine racing speech in which he referred at length to the unfair and rough riding that has been seen so frequently on our flat race courses this season. As a Steward of the Jockey Club, he assured everybody present that such proceedings would meet with very summary treatment in the future. The starting gate problem is also to be considered and before long I think we shall have heard the last of the troublesome horse who delays the start and upsets the entire field. When I say the troublesome horse I mean in reality the troublesome jockey, for he is the root of this evil.

R. C.

NUTS at Christmas! Their association is a time-honoured one throughout all lands—possibly because in these, our northern climes; they represent Ceres last gifts before the year is run. Yet the walnuts we crack and skin over our wine comes from a fairer home, though the tree left Persia long enough ago to have acquired a second name amid the Romans, who dubbed it the Oak of Jupiter. The hazel nut, found wild throughout all Europe, reaches its highest perfection in sunny Spain. Unfortunately it seems to be the vegetarian alone who knows the full value of nut diet, for apart from the quantity of fat contained in its "flesh," nuts hold a considerable percentage of albumen. The manner in which we generally eat our nuts happens to have given this article of diet the reputation of being indigestible. The fact, however, is that they should never be taken after a meal, but as an ingredient of the meal itself; in fact, as diet, not as dessert.

THE FAR EAST.

INDIAN POLICE IN SHANGHAI.

The Canton-Kowloon awIR ay.

OPIUM AND REFORM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 8.

Recently I referred to the unfortunate strike which occurred among the Indian policemen in Shanghai, and the services which Major Hall, of the Baluchis in Tientsin, had rendered to the Municipal Council in discovering the origin of the emeute. Major Hall has sent in to the Council a most aggravating report. It would barely fill half-a-column and the laconic terms are not sufficient to give an idea of his conclusions. The Municipal Council remarks that:—"In the opinion of the Council, the work performed by Major Hall has been of the highest value, not only that shown by his report, but in the assistance and advice he has rendered in regard to the control of the Indian Branch in the future." That appears to be merely an academic view of a very serious question. Are the Indians to rule Shanghai, and we should say this Colony—for the same question may arise here at any moment—or are strong measures to be adopted? The Major says that on account of letters being received by the Indian police from their friends in Vladivostok and Panama, giving accounts of the high wages to be got there, and urging them to get their discharge from the Police, and join them, they revolted. A feeling of restlessness and excitement took possession of some men, and they began to write petitions to the Captain Superintendent asking for their discharge—some on the grounds of insufficiency of pay, others on urgent private affairs. They refused to accept the ruling of the chief that they must abide by their agreements and an intrigue was started with the hope of bringing the Europeans to the side of the Indians. Nothing happened, of course, but the temper of the Indians was gradually rising. In the end, they endeavoured to prove their strength, but were overcome. Major Hall goes into three points with regard to the revolt, his first being a resume of what occurred, his second a commendation of their conditions of service, and his third a proposition. He says:—"As regards control it is necessary that there should be in the force a British officer who knows their language, and understands how to deal with them and also at least one good, trustworthy jemadar." That appears to be the sole recommendation of the inquiry and it does not convey much to the lay mind unacquainted with India. The Municipal Council will now consider the whole question *ab initio* and will not allow prejudgment to stultify Major Hall's good work nor sentimental reasons to endanger again the safety of the community, as it has been endangered, according to Major Hall's testimony, by the omission to appoint a suitable officer in command of the Sikhs. The question is, where are they to find that good officer? And, again, is that gentleman in charge of the Indian police of Hongkong? It is a recognised fact that the Indians in that Colony are by no means the saviours of the Colony. Indeed, it is questionable if they are not more or less in the nature of a nuisance. However, if Shanghai adopts the system of appointing a British Army officer to the position there is no reason why Hongkong should not follow suit.

OPIUM AND REFORM.

In spite of the fact that the regulations for the suppression of opium have formally received the Imperial sanction, have been officially communicated to the British Legation in Peking and have been circulated among the Viceroys, they still lack the force of an actual Edict. Until this formality is gone through, it would appear that the native Press is unwilling to comment upon the Regulations and to throw any light upon the feasibility of their enforcement. The omission is all the more regrettable as the subject of the suppression of opium-smoking, all important as it is to the welfare of China at large, has also a special bearing on the course of the present reform movement. This conspiracy of silence in the native Press and the openly sceptical attitude of Chinese officials and others towards the efficacy of the new Regulations do not augur well for the success of the campaign against opium. So long as public opinion, however, remains more or less inarticulate, as it does at present, in China, it would be idle to base conclusions on the reception accorded in any one quarter to the Government's line of action. We must, therefore, await patiently the formal issue of the Imperial Edict embodying the Regulations and watch the course of events after the expiry of a month from that date. In the meantime the position caused by the publicity given to the Regulations leads itself to much speculation. It is hard to account for the anomaly by which the Regulations are communicated to the Legations in Peking, but are withheld from formal promulgation, unless it be desired to secure British co-operation in certain emergencies. Even so, there should be no delay at this stage, for the moment to enter into definite negotiations with the British Government will not arrive until China has shown herself able to carry the regulations into effect.

As a matter of fact the tenour of the document already sanctioned by their Imperial Majesties excludes the need of submitting it to any foreign Power, and the prolonged delay is being held, not without some justification, to indicate a hitch in the proceedings. In spite of a marked falling-off in the opium returns of the Customs in certain ports—in itself a welcome feature—there is no very satisfactory evidence forthcoming to prove that the average of the general consumption throughout the country is not being maintained. Even if we are able to find that the traffic in opium is stationary or actually on the decrease, the fact remains that the revenue derived from the drug forms a considerable item in the country's exchequer, and such a sum can hardly be surrendered by a stroke of the pen before provision is made to replace it from other sources. It would be well therefore, if the Edict promulgating the Regulations were to contain some reference to the financial aspect of the problem as an indication of the *bona fides* behind the attempt to suppress the use of opium. Merely to prohibit free traffic in opium in order to establish, perhaps, a Government monopoly for revenue purposes will not only fail to secure for China any moral or physical advantage, but will seriously injure the prospects of reform and alienate sympathy in quarters from which she can derive practical assistance.

THE SITUATION IN KOREA.

Marquis Ito, Resident General of Korea, who is now on a visit to Japan, has been interviewed at Maiko by a representative of the "Japan Chronicle," to whom he made some interesting statements. We quote from our contemporary :—

In answer to an inquiry as to the general situation in Korea, Marquis Ito said :—

"The situation is steadily becoming more settled. We are working slowly, for we have first to make the Koreans understand what reforms are really necessary in the country. I do not press them—I want them to understand the reforms we are carrying out. It is only a short time since this work was commenced—just about a year—and it takes time to carry out these reforms. The Koreans are beginning to understand the work we are carrying out, and the general condition of the country is favourable.

"Moreover, the Minister of the Interior, Li Cho, who is also a relative of the Emperor of Korea, is starting to-day (Wednesday) for Japan with an autograph letter from His Korean Majesty to the Emperor of Japan, in which the Emperor of Korea expresses his thanks to the Emperor of Japan for the reforms which have been carried out to Korea by the Japanese."

"Last week," said the *Chronicle* representative, "it was reported that a secret Imperial decree had been discovered in Seoul urging the Koreans to rise against the Japanese.

"There is no truth whatever in that report," replied the Marquis.

"But there are still a number of rebels in the country?"

"No. The so-called rebels are mostly bands of robbers, and the reported risings are not of a political nature. The last rising in the southern provinces was of a political character but that is all finished with now."

(Continued on page 6.)

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

Bombay Recipients.

In the New Year's Honours announced yesterday, Bombay seems to have had a larger share than usual. The Hon. Mr. W. H. White, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, has been appointed a Companion of the Star of India, Mr. E. G. Doran, Postmaster General of Bombay, and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, have been made Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire; while the honour of Knighthood has been conferred on Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, well-known as the Borah philanthropist of Bombay. Each of the large Native communities of the city can now boast of having two Knights among its members. Besides two Baronets, the Parsees have Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta as their Knights; the Hindus have Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Sir Harkissondas Narotumdas; while the Mahomedans, who had only Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim as their Knight, have another added to his rank in the person of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy,—independently of the Knighthood conferred on His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, on special and personal grounds.

THE HON. MR. W. H. WHITE.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. White, Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, who has been made a C. S. I., joined the service in June 1873 while in the twenty-second year of his age, and was posted to the Surat Collectorate as Local Fund Engineer. Two years later, he was appointed Assistant Engineer in the Surat and Broach districts. In November 1877, he was in charge of the Tapti Bridge construction; and in the following year was appointed Executive Engineer at Kaladgi. After his return to this country from a long leave, from February 1879 to November 1880, we find Mr. White working as Executive Engineer in the Poona and Sholapur Districts. He subsequently served as Executive Engineer in Broach and Surat. From November 1884 to January of the following year, Mr. White's services were lent to the Morvi State; and from July to December 1887, he was sent on deputation out of India, and was in consequence admitted to the benefit of more favourable leave and pension rules. His services were again lent to the Morvi State from July to November 1899. For a period of about sixteen years, Mr. White worked in the Surat District as Executive Engineer and Superintending Engineer in charge of important public works. From November 1899 to May 1900, Mr. White's services were placed at the disposal of the Political Department for employment as Superintending Engineer on special duty in the Palanpur Superintendency; while from May 1900, his services were replaced at the disposal of Government in the Public Works Department. Here he worked as Executive Engineer for some time, and was in August 1900 appointed Superintending Engineer of the Northern Division, and was granted Famine concession under a resolution of the Government of India. In August 1903, Mr. White was nominated President of a committee for arranging a final settlement as regards a complaint made by the Limbdi Durbar in connection with the excavation by the British authorities of a cut at Chharodia. In October 1903, Mr. White was promoted to the post of Joint Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department and Superintending Engineer of the first class, and in the following month was further promoted to the office of Secretary to Government in the same department. In April 1904, he was nominated an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay and still enjoys the honour. From October to November 1905, Mr. White held charge of the office of Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, in addition to his own duties.

MR. EDWARD A. DORAN.

Mr. Doran, Postmaster General of Bombay, is one of the two Bombay men who have been appointed Companions of Order of the Indian Empire. He joined the Postal Service in February 1880 while he was in the nineteenth year of his age, and held appointments at Howrah, Multan, Ajmere, Calcutta, etc., as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service. In December 1885, he was placed in charge of Montgomery and Quetta as Superintendent of Railway Mail Service and Examiner of Accounts. In April 1888 Mr. Doran was transferred to Calcutta and worked zealously as Superintendent and Personal Assistant to the Director General of Post Offices. In December 1890, and in November 1892, and again in February 1894, he was appointed as Assistant Director General of Post Offices. In January 1899, he was promoted to the office of Postmaster General and Deputy Director General of Post Offices and continued in the office till March 1904, when he was sent to Madras as Postmaster General. Towards the end of that year he was transferred to Calcutta as Postmaster General of the first grade. From March to July 1897, Mr. Doran was placed on special duty, we believe, in America; and in March 1906, he was sent as the Indian Delegate to the Postal Congress at Rome. On his return to this country from Rome in June 1906, Mr. Doran was appointed Postmaster General, first grade, in Bombay. It will be remembered that he acted with great tact and good judgment during the period the local postal peons went on strike.

THE HON. MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTULA.

A companionship of the Indian Empire has also been conferred upon the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, one of the prominent and public-spirited Native citizens of Bombay.

Babula Tank, which affords employment to hundreds of workmen. He won the good opinion of the officers he had to deal with; and at their recommendation, the thanks of Government were frequently conveyed to him. About twenty years ago, he established the Borah Sanitarium near the Chumney Road Railway station, at a cost of about three lakhs of rupees. He established hospitals and opened schools in the principal towns of Kathiawar, by establishing comfortable inns and resting houses at Mecca, Madina, and Kerbella, he had rendered great assistance to the numerous devotees who visited these sacred places.

Sir Adamjee is known to have spent lakhs of rupees in Bombay and Kathiawar in affording timely aid and relief to sufferers from famine and plague. In cases of fire in many mofussil towns, he sent out agents to afford succour to the sufferers, and afforded them relief in a variety of ways. Sir Adamjee's charities, though they have chiefly had for their object the alleviation of suffering and the improvement of the condition of his co-religionists, have by no means been confined to his own community, as many other classes have had cause to remember his munificent benefactions. It will, no doubt, cause some astonishment when it is stated that the amount already devoted by Sir Adamjee to charitable purposes aggregates no less a sum than about three millions of rupees. All the scholastic and charitable institutions founded and maintained by Sir Adamjee are still in full working order.

Sir Adamjee was nominated Sheriff of Bombay for the year 1899, when public meetings were held in Bombay and elsewhere, and addresses of congratulation poured upon him from many directions and different sections of the community. The High Priest of the Borahs gave a grand entertainment to Sir Adamjee, and presented an address on behalf of himself and his community, at the sametime conferring on him the distinguished rank of "Rafi-ud-din" (*i. e.* Climax of Religion). In short, as was stated in one of the public addresses, presented to Sir Adamjee, the high respect and esteem entertained for him may be ascribed to his large-hearted cosmopolitan charities, his solicitude for the poor, his assistance in the advancement of the industries of the country; as also for his noble work in the cause of education and the alleviation of humane suffering, which added brilliancy to a long, successful, and honourable mercantile career. It must be gratifying to him to feel that he is to his declining years, surrounded by sons who, in their social relations, reflect in no small measure his genial manners, kindness of heart, and laudable virtues.

PRESS OPINION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 1.

The *Statesman* says:—The New Year Honours Gazette contains a very small number of major titles with a fairly long list. Two more decorations of the highest honours go to two Maharajas, one at present on a visit to Calcutta (neither was among the hosts of the Prince of Wales. Mr Hewett's K. C. S. I. was, of course, a foregone conclusion. It is thoroughly deserved and will be universally approved. The K. C. I. E. bestowed upon Mr. Risley is something of a departure from custom, it is not usual for me to attain to so high an honour, but the present home Secretary is an able officer who has other claims to distinction besides long service in the Secretaries. The only other K. C. I. E. goes to Mr. F. W. Smith, of the Military Department, while two C. S. I. are given to officers of Bombay and Madras respectively. Mr. Gell's C. I. E. is a recognition of his admirable work in connection with the census. Mr Glennowe Newcomen and his mission to Persia had seemed to be more or less forgotten in high quarters. His appearance in the test may be taken as a sign that official memory is not so brief as it appeared to be. For rest it is only necessary to remark that Bengal is by no means prominently represented.

GROUNDNUT CULTIVATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The report on the decline of groundnuts cultivation by the Revenue Department appearing in your issue of 29th December raises a question that has long occupied the Madras Presidency. There, with the introduction of the export trade from Pondicherry an immense impetus was given to the cultivation of the nut and every patch of soil, good, bad or indifferent was used for the purpose. Along a few years, without any cause that could be explained there was a sudden awful failure in the crop and the export of this commodity appeared doomed till the introduction of the Mozambique variety, which has since flourished well, with occasional poor returns that are yet the subject of enquiry. The theory of soil exhaustion can scarcely hold water. The plant is leguminous and consequently draws its nitrogen from the air, only the nuts are removed from the soil and it would take a very long time under such circumstances to deprive the land of all its phosphates and potash. There is no question as to the loss of time, for most of the fields on which the failures took place were old arable.

This legume appears to flourish best on sandy soils and it is on the heavier clayey trams that failure is the most pronounced and that sickness is first marked.

There is but one explanation we can find though it is likely to amuse members of the agricultural department at first.

Problems are strange trouble the minds of scientific agriculturists in Europe and defy their researches, because the simple reason placed before them appears so very ridiculous.

It has long puzzled fruit growers why grass should prove injurious to orchards. The matter received the attention of the British Association and when it was proved that no plant-food was robbed from the trees and that aeration of the soil was not impeded, it was suggested that the grass contained a subtle poison harmful to the trees.

This was approaching the real cause though the words used showed that, near as they had arrived at the origin of the evil, the ultimate source was not yet recognised.

We have exactly the same deductions to make with reference to disease and death amongst groundnuts.

I have a German work entitled "The Soul of Plant Life" by Dr. Jaeger of Wolpert lane. After studying animals in the large zoo of which he had charge, he turned his attention to plants. There was one thing he noted early, viz., the likes and dislikes of plants. Agricultural authorities had already shown that even in forests where nothing is removed from the soil the trees in course of time die down, but are not succeeded by trees of the same species but by quite another forest. In other words, even forests have a rotation though at immensely greater intervals than ordinary fields. Can this be a question of plant food famine? Scarcely any one acquainted with the country can, shortly after a potato crop has been carried away tell what had been grown by the very small of the soil. In some plants this is more pronounced than in others. It is so evident with the roots of the groundnut that a person who had never seen the plant in his life could by the mere smell distinguish the indigenous from the Mozambique variety.

As with animals so with plants. The emanations from the human body when slight are agreeable to the person from whom they emanate and has along can explain the comfortable feeling one has in the old coat, the old chair, the old bed, the old house. Make replicas of these and there is something wanting. What else will explain the difficulty so many people have of sleeping in a new bed.

Yet the effusive of overconcentrated causes sickness, disease and death.

It is the same with plant when in life. Germany the best root industry was at its highest, the farmers soon found that, do what they would, after a given time beets would not grow on the same soil. The plant food theory was useless here, for the Germans knew exactly what the plants took only the soil and returned the ingredients in the shape of manures. Then came the dear little nematodes as a relief to the scientist. This pest was found at the bottom of all the mischief for there were found to fields that responded badly to beet cultivation. The pity if it was no one had taken the trouble to decide whether the nematodes were the cause of the disease or their presence was due to the ill state of the tubers. It was found strange that the more burning of the soil enabled the beets to grow again. There again science was in a fix. The burning caused no chemical changes worth speaking of. But it no doubt aerated the soil. In other words, it drove out the effluvia from the roots.

Rotation must be studied. There are certain animals that feed on the excreta of others. Similarly there are plants that love the soil lately occupied by other plants and absolutely detest the neighbourhood of others, such for instance, as the tamarind the gold mohur and the bamboo.

But in the meantime a very simple remedy may be tried where sickness appears among the groundnuts viz., the use of coarse ground charcoal to act as a deodorant, either with or without manures.—Yours, etc.,

FETT & CO.

Bombay, December 31st.

The chief industry of the villagers of Grain coasts is fishing and boiling moss cast up by the sea. This moss is dyed and used by milliners for the decoration of ladies' hats, instead of the plumage of birds. When the royal yacht was lying at Port Victoria the Queen heard that there was some distress in the village because the demand had fallen off, and her Majesty has now sent an order to Mr. George Levitt, of Grain, for a quantity of moss.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

IMPERIAL UNITY: SPEECH BY LORD MILNER.

Question of Preferential Trade.

AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

London, December 15th.—Lord Milner, in the course of a speech at Manchester last night, said that his personal belief was that the consolidation of the Empire was the highest of all political objects. Britain, he declared, would never be able to remain a world power if she stood alone. It was wrong, he proceeded to treat the colonies in the same way as a friendly foreign nation, and it would be better to use the growing desire for Imperial unity to counteract the formidable forces of disintegration.

He would never forgive himself for having neglected to suggest that the colonies who co-operated in the war ought to be consulted in the settlement of questions in South Africa during its period of tutelage.

He hoped that the Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, would be induced to preside over an Imperial Conference.

It was, he continued, only on account of Britain's reluctance to participate that prevented reciprocal preferential treatment from rapidly permeating the Empire. It would be most unfortunate if Britian's unsympathetic attitude conveyed the impression that the United Kingdom was also averse to any idea of preferential trade between different parts of the Empire.

Mere discouragement, he admitted, might not deter the colonies from continuing the preference to British goods, but if the colonies were told—"Go your own way: we can never dream of closer relations with you than with others," the probable result would be to kill a good deal more than preferential trade.

Other nations, he added, would gladly accept the reciprocal advantages which Britain rejected. The Empire might resist even that strain for a time, but it would be a fatal blunder to try it. It would be an immense step if regular consultations were established between the colonies and the motherland, with a permanent consultative committee when the conference was not sitting.

THE CONGO FREE STATE.

Annexation Decided Upon.

London, December 14th.—The Belgian Chamber of Deputies decided by 128 votes to 2 to hasten the preliminaries towards the unrestricted annexation of the Congo Free State.

Twenty-nine socialists abstained from voting.

ELECTRIC POWER FOR THE RAND.

The Victoria Falls Comany.

London, December 15.—The Victoria Falls Electric Power Co. which was recently registered, is issuing 625,000 preference shares.

The vendors receive 1,000,000 ordinary shares and £1,250,000 in cash.

The subscription of £625,000 in debentures at £95 has been guaranteed conditionally upon the full allotment of the present issue of shares.

The company has been formed for the purpose of bringing electricity from the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River to the Rand.

BRITISH SHOOTING TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA.

London, December 15.—The National Rifle Association will send a British team of riflemen to Australia for the matches commencing in October, provided sufficient funds be forthcoming to pay the expenses. A suggestion has been made for the arrangement of a match between teams of eight under the same qualifications as are required by the rules governing the Kolapore Cup Competition, and with distances of 200,500,600,800, 900 and 1,000 yards, two sighting shots being allowed at each distance.

COLONIAL BROKING FIRM SWINDLED.

London, Dec. 15.—A gang of swindlers has contrived to obtain the sum of £7,200 from a firm of colonial brokers carrying on business in Mincing Lane, by means of forged documents relating to a non-existent cargo of antimony ore, which the miscreants declared to be contained in a ship lying in a Spanish port. It is believed that the same gang has obtained as much as £20,000 by working similar swindles.

LONDON HOSPITALS.

A Large Saving.

London, December 15th.—During 1905 sixteen London hospitals saved a sum of £20,000 through King Edward's Hospital Fund centralising information as to the average prices of goods and provisions.

ITALY'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

London, December 15th.—Admiral Mirabello, the Italian Minister of Marine, had asked the Chamber of Deputies to grant the necessary authority to hasten with the proposed ship-building programme.

It is intended to begin the construction of a large powerful battleship in 1907, as well as several swift 10,000-ton cruisers of great fighting strength.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

Question of Notification.

A COMPROMISE AUTHORISED.

London, December 15th.—The Archbishop of Paris has authorised the statement that lay parishioners who make the notification required of the churches by the Public Meeting Act with the honest intention of preventing trouble and without encroaching on the pastoral authority will not be guilty of disobedience to the Pope, whose prohibition was addressed to the clergy alone.

In his new book on "The Army in 1906," Mr. Arnold-Forster condemns the *Spectator* Company, which, he says, proves nothing. The recruits at Walmer, he states, who are patronised by no newspaper, and inspected by no one but the Commandant of the Depot, will do all, and more than all, that the Hermslow Company has ever accomplished.

SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of over work and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent post paid any person sending four annas postage stamps.

Price, Rs 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO
No. 98, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Chemists, BOMBAY.

THE FAR EAST.

(CONCLUDED.)

"There have also been a number of charges made of land being seized in Korea by the Japanese military authorities without compensation being paid."

"Yes; in Pingyang," replied Marquis Ito. "On hearing of the complaints I at once dispatched a special messenger to the spot to investigate the matter. I had inquiries made among the British, American, and French missionaries; the two former had no claims to make, but there were a few from the French missionaries. These have now been all satisfactorily settled on the spot. Some of the Koreans who had no land within the boundary made claims for compensation."

"It has been asserted that the Japanese immigrants arriving in Korea are generally of an undesirable class. Have any steps been taken to remedy this?"

"The Japanese in Korea are not generally of that class," replied Marquis Ito. "There are many Japanese merchants and traders carrying on business at the open ports, and there are a large number of the labouring classes—carpenters, engineers, and coolies—engaged in building barracks and extending the railways. Among the Japanese immigrants there are some who go to make a living somehow, and there are some bad characters among them, but not many. Since I have been in Korea I have tried very hard to prevent any bad characters entering the country, and the Koreans are becoming satisfied with my undertaking."

The interviewer then asked if Marquis Ito had seen the statement made by Mr. Douglas Story that he, as correspondent of the London *Tribune* had communicated directly with the Emperor of Korea, and obtained a certain document from his Majesty in which the Treaty of November last was denounced. "It is not true, I asked the Emperor about the matter," replied the Resident-General, "and his Majesty at once denied that he had sent any such letter. If I thought it necessary, the Emperor was willing to write to me and state his formal denial, but of course that was not necessary."

"The *Tribune* correspondent says that he has the original letter preserved, bearing the Imperial seal."

"Mr. Story believes that the letter he has come from the Emperor but I am certain that it did not come from the Sovereign himself. Moreover," continued Marquis Ito, "the Emperor has never seen Mr. Story. As a matter of curiosity I asked the Emperor about this letter, and he personally denied all knowledge of the matter. The letter may have come from someone about the Court, but it certainly did not come from the Emperor.

THE CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Three weeks have passed since the Loan Agreement of the Canton-Kowloon Railway was formally signed in Peking by the Chinese Government on one side and the representative of the British and Chinese Corporation on the other side. Negotiations had been in progress for some months prior to the ratification of the Agreement and had been attended by representatives of the Canton Viceroy and of the provincial gentry. The utmost deliberation characterized every step of these negotiations and the Agreement was not signed until the Chinese Government had satisfied itself that everything was in order. A telegram has been sent by the Canton Merchants resident in Shanghai to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to the Ministry of Posts and Communications in which exception is taken to the Agreement and the Government is urged to repudiate its undertaking. Similar telegrams, have been sent from the new Viceroy of Canton, the Canton Chamber of Commerce and the local Gentry, and, as these messages have really been sent since the agreement was signed it would seem that a determined effort is being made to nullify the new Agreement. It still remains to be seen what effect an agitation of the nature will have upon the Peking Government.

The special circumstances of the Canton-Kowloon Railway negotiations render the action of the Cantonese merchants resident in Shanghai as well as of H.E Chou Fu, the new Viceroy of the Liang Kuang, all the more inexplicable and unpardonable. The negotiations were carried out under the authority of the Throne by the Waiwpu with the full knowledge and consent of the provincial Government of Kuantung, which deputed special delegates to represent in Peking the views of the Cantonese. The Central Government and the Viceroy were in close touch throughout and the conclusion of the Agreement was only reached after Viceroy Tsen had expressed his concurrence. It is difficult, therefore, to find any justification for the telegrams since sent to the Waiwupu and Ministry of Posts and Communications. Moreover the wording of these messages argues either complete ignorance or deliberate misrepresentation of the terms of the agreement. No controlling powers have been conceded to the Corporation which undertakes to finance the railway construction and to lend technical experts for the work. The construction is to be carried out under the authority of the Chinese Government upon lines precisely similar to those adopted in the case of the Northern Railways. Accordingly, the Canton-Kowloon line will not constitute a breach of China's sovereign rights any more than the Peking Shanhaikuan line which is entirely controlled by Chinese and forms a valuable asset to the country. Other suggestions are equally beside the mark and do not reflect much credit on the intelligence of those who penned them.

As things are at the present juncture, it may be presumed that when once the formal signature of the Chinese Government has been affixed to an agreement the matter is no longer the private concern of an individual Corporation, but passes under the tutelage of the foreign Government concerned. Consequently the attempts of the Cantonese Gentry and others to secure the repudiation of the agreement are doomed to failure for it is not to be supposed that the British Government would overlook such a grave breach of contract on the part of the Peking authorities. The action of the Canton Merchants and gentry, however, is significant, and opens up the whole question of the position of the Central Government. It is clear that if the pledged word of the Chinese Government is to be liable to be violated for the whim of each provincial administration, the Government of the country is reduced to an absurdity and China makes herself ridiculous in the eyes of the whole world. Fortunately one need not anticipate a weak surrender on the part of the Central Government to the protest in question, but it would be satisfactory to know that similar attempts to repudiate Government pledges will not be made in the future.

THE PROGRESS OF WEIHAIWEI.

The status of Weihaiwei as a British colony, concerning which there was considerable discussion about the time of the conclusion of the war, is no longer a question of the hour. From time to time there have been vague rumours, emanating usually from Chinese newspapers, that negotiations were taking place for the retrocession of the island and territory to China, but since the very explicit assurances made in the House of Commons and in reply to persons interested in the development of properties at Weihaiwei, the anxiety which was very naturally felt by those concerned on the maintenance of the status quo has been allayed. It has been generally accepted that the transfer of Port Arthur from Russia to Japan has not modified the terms of the British lease of Weihaiwei and, while there is still small likelihood of the port being utilized as an important naval station requiring fortifications, the peaceful progress of the island and territory under the British flag continues. This is very clearly brought out in the annual report (for 1905) by the Commissioner (Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart). The most encouraging point about the record is that, after five years of administration, the total revenue and expenditure begin to approximate the one to the other. In 1901-02 the revenue amounted only to £2,220, while the expenditure was £21,877; in 1905-06 the figures were respectively 105,334, and 146,000. The grants-in-aid annually by the Home Government to make good the deficiencies show the progress more clearly they have been in sterling as follows; £11, 250, £12,000, £9,000, £6,000 and £3,000.

While the mining enterprise has not yet justified the expectations that were formed in regard to it, an industry which might be developed on a very considerable scale received close attention in the year under review. Mr. Gibbons, the expert fruit-grower sent out from home, arrived in the colony at the beginning of the year after visiting Tsingtao and Cheffo. His experience and investigations fully confirmed the opinion already formed that fruit culture at Weihaiwei, conducted on proper lines should prove most successful.

BY THE WAY.

THE LYING JADE.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has again been the victim of the lying voice of rumour. There was, it seems, no truth in the report that he had set aside £200,000 for the cause of international peace. Mr. Carnegie, however, suffered no annoyance from the rumour, he had merely to deny it. Mrs. Sage, widow of the millionaire who was sometime described as the meanest man in America, has not been so fortunate. Her husband left her, it is said, some £16,000,000 and forgot the rest of the world, which roused the New York press to violent indignation. But one paper soon discovered that Mrs. Sage intended to set matters right. She proposed to give away the great bulk of that money to deserving and modest individuals. The mails now bring detailed news of what followed the announcement. The next day deserving and modest people flocked in droves to Mrs. Sage's house, only to find that they had been deluded by a false report. A deserving lady called on Mrs. Sage to make a modest offer for Mrs. Sage's New York house and was refused admittance as a mendicant. A modest college president seeking money not for himself but for his deserving college met with no better fate. But the mythical scheme for the distribution of the Sage millions led to investigations. It is said that Mr. Sage himself gave away great sums in secret charity. Charity, however, begins at home, and he took care to leave a modest competence for Mrs. Sage.

TRIALS OF THE GREAT.

The question arises what steps a millionaire can take to save himself from calumnious reports of intended philantropy. Should he imitate Mr. Roosevelt, who has issued an instruction that his private conversations with friends or interviewers should not be reported, and that if they are reported no denial or confirmation is to be expected from him: official communications alone are guaranteed to be accurate? This is very well for Mr. Roosevelt, and may save him some embarrassment. He was said to have described the Vice President as "a woolly horse," and he had to go to the trouble of a public denial. Even for him the regulation will be a self-denying ordinance. For people might reject as spurious not only what he had not said, but also what he actually had said, and descriptions of what he actually had done. That would be a serious blow to the Roosevelt cult. Would the journey to Panama be the same thing if we did not believe that the greatest man in the Western hemisphere had eaten pemmican and biltong with the common sailors—and liked it, mind you!—and shovelled coal and greased engines, and swabbed the decks,—all the while thinking out despatches to the Japanese Government and dictating radio-telegrams to Khiu P. Foot the greatest living Foreign Minister, on the disbandment of negro troops and the extension of United States commerce in South America?

THROUGH OTHER GLASSES.

English names have always been a stumbling-block to the foreigner. A recent instance is from the *feuilleton* of a Belgian newspaper which contains the first few chapters of a novel entitled "Les Bandes de Londres." The author's picture of English life and manners is as quaint as it is knowing. The leading character is an adventuress who is called familiarly "Day-Lily," but whose formal title is "Miss Sun-Ray." Her favourite ejaculation is "Tonnerre!" accompanied by a shrug of her beautiful shoulders. A gentleman of rather amiable temperament bears the curious name of "A. E. I. O. Uckrill" (without the Mr.), an appellation which evidently conveys the author a astonishment at the English custom of prefixing a list of initials before the surname. "A. E. I. O. Uckrill" is clearly destined to become the victim of "Day-Lily's" wiles. The scene is laid, in mid-Channel, on the Dover-Calais packet "Leicester-Ship." The sea is rough, and most of the passengers are prostrated. The English captain however, leans imperturbably against the stays in his cabin, quaffing a half-pint of "pale-ale." On deck four "sporting gentlemen" conspire; the first, a "sir Japhet," the "trainer" of Lucifer; the second, the medical attendant of Lucifer; the third, also a stable official of some kind; and the fourth, the "valet de chambre" of that important animal. Here the instalment of the story ends, but one feels more than the ordinary serial-story reader's anxiety to know what further befalls "Day-Lily" (or "Miss Sun-Ray"), the good ship "Leicester-Ship," "A. E. I. O. Uckrill," and the "sporting gentlemen."

THE "BOOK."

One day recently in a certain Assize Court a detective officer was called upon to give evidence of a prisoner's antecedents. He was sworn, not upon the accustomed New Testament which lies by every witness-box in courts of law, but on a small book which he whipped from his pocket and dexterously replaced when he had taken the oath. Nobody asked what the book was, and whispered suspicions traversed the court. No doubt the officer was moved only by consideration of hygiene, but it would not have been unprecedented if the book had not been the Testament. In a Midland police court for many years witnesses were solemnly sworn on a little book with a clasp which always passed for a New Testament. When at last by some accident the book was opened, it turned out to be, not the Gospels, but certainly as true as gospel. It was a ready-reckoner.

A VERY "PRIVATE" BILL.

The bill for "the expropriation of the Marquis of Clanricarde from his Irish estates," against the introduction of which only three members voted in the House of Commons "being," as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman pointed out, "a bill directed against the property and interests of a single individual, would have to undergo a great number of forms that are not necessary in the case of an ordinary public bill." But such a bill could be, and has been, passed, and the "Freeman's Journal" cites two interesting precedents. Sir John Augustus Parnell, the eldest son of the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer, was born a cripple, dumb and of defective intellect. His succession to the estates was set aside by a special Act of Parliament in 1789, and his brother succeeded on the death of the father in 1801. In 1784 Viscount Strangford, Dean of Dowar, was deprived by a special Act of the right of sitting in Parliament, and also from sitting and voting on the trial of any peer. He had been guilty of criminal corruption, while an appeal was pending in the House of Lords, by writing to the father of one of the litigants, asking him for £200 "to enable him by daily appearance to express his gratitude by doing justice, when he flattered himself to see success attend the undertaking."

CHARIVARIA FROM "PUNCH."

Mr. F. B. Church, an American painter, has just returned to New York after a tour of the European picture galleries. "What impressed me most about the Old Masters," he tells a *New York Herald* reporter, "was that they did too much work." And what impresses us is the fact that the tireless old fellows are still producing pictures—which American millionaires buy.

The rivalry between motor omnibuses and trams, so far from dying out, seems to get more acute. Last week in the Seven Sisters Road, a motor omnibus locked itself with a tram and dragged it off the line.

Flying machines, it is declared, will be much safer than motor-cars. "Seeking safety in flight" is certainly well-known figure of speech.

"One penny—all made to wind up!" cried the hawker. "What's that—a list of new companies?" inquired an absent-minded investor.

The money taken at the Zoological Gardens during the past twelve months reached the record figure of £21,563, and there is a growing feeling among the animals that they ought to share in the prosperity. Rumours reach us of a movement, set on foot by the gluttons, for insisting on double rations on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

"Bits for Boys" is the title of a volume which has just appeared. We all know that boys are difficult to manage, but we deprecate the suggestion that they should be treated like horses.

Three eminent architects have consented to make an inquiry into the structural condition of St. Paul's Cathedral. How the Government came to let slip an opportunity for the appointment of another Royal Commission is a puzzle.

The Workmen's Compensation Act is to be extended to Domestic Servants, and in future, when Mary Jane breaks our valuable china, we shall have to pay her compensation for the shock to her system.

Mr. Haldane has decided not to mount sentries at the new War Office Whitehall. He desires to avoid even the appearance of militarism.

It has also been decided, in the interests of economy, that barrack buildings shall have one coat of paint in future instead of two. The silence preserved by the Royal Academy on the matter of this decision is adversely commented on.

£10,000 is offered by the *Daily Mail* to the first person who flies from London to Manchester. Personally, we have often wanted to fly from London, but Manchester has never struck us as a more desirable haven. This, we suppose, is the reason why such a substantial prize is to be given.

It seems incredible, but we do not believe that anyone has yet referred to Mr. Moberly Bell as the Bell of New York. We do so now.

The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is considering the question whether live whelks, when used as bait, do not come within the scope of the Wild Animals in Captivity Protection Act. It is further rumoured that a sensational charge of illtreating a Stilton cheese by imprisoning it in an air-tight receptacle will, at the instance of the society, shortly come before the courts.

The publication of the fact that each of the prisoners' cells at the new Old Bailey contains a dainty wooden table of the new art pattern has served to increase the excitement among our criminal classes, and loud complaints are made as to the delay in opening the building.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS NOVELTIES.

Fashionable women seem very fond of wearing velvet gowns, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. A velvet gown which specially attracted my attention was in a splendid port wine shade, with the loveliest black silk braidings on the hem of the skirt, and worn with a pelerine of black fox and Persian lamb; the dress was a princess, and down the front there was a panel of Persian lamb, bordered on either side with intricate braidings. It was a very subdued toilette, yet wonderfully rich and attractive, and the hat worn with it was of black silk beaver in cloche form, with a perfectly flat crown, like a plate turned upside down, and an immense plume of iridescent cock's feathers springing from a full bow of black satin ribbon. Countess Jean de Castellane—one of the most distinguished-looking women in Parisian society—wore, the other day, a picturesque dress of nut-brown velvet, bordered with sable and embroidered a l'Anglaise at the hem of the skirt; this idea of decorating velvet dresses with open-work embroidery is finding great favour with the Parisiennes, and the effect is really excellent when the pattern is sufficiently bold, and when there is enough of the embroidery.

NEW SILK PETTICOATS.

Since the Parisiennes have become so infatuated with silk laces some of the most attractive afternoon petticoats are lavishly trimmed with black Chantilly—mounted low accordion pleated flounces of chiffon or mousseline de soie. Black lace always looks to the best advantage when posed over pleatings of chiffon, either in black or in colour; the soft material adds richness to the lace, and, keeps it in correct position. Take, for example, a petticoat of palest grey-blue taffetas, with three flounces of black Chantilly, of light design and, of course, in silk. Under the flounces there were soft pleatings of pale blue chiffon, and as a heading there was a wide and really beautiful insertion of Chantilly with pale blue satin ribbon—four inches in width—run through, the ends tied in big bows at either side just above the knees. Such a petticoat as would wear an amazingly long time, and it was pretty enough to be worn as a dancing frock without any other skirt. One of the latest Parisian ideas in the affair of petticoats is the discreet mixture of Pompadour and plain silks; and some of the new Pompadour silks, specially made for petticoats, are wonderfully strong and durable. One of the very prettiest petticoats—for outdoor wear—which I have seen this season was carried out in plain and flowered silks in delicate shades of greys and pinks. The foundation was made of plain taffetas in a lovely shade of pearl grey, and there was a deep gathered flounce of Pompadour silk which showed a design of pink carnations on a pale grey ground; on the extreme edge of this flounce there were five very narrow frills of grey, pink, and white taffetas, and between each frill a little ruching of grey mousseline de soie; the flounce was headed with an insertion of grey silk guipure, through which ribbons in the various shades of the silks were run, and at one side, just above the knees, the ends were tied in full bows. In a way it was an elaborate petticoat, but there was nothing about it to get easily spoiled and it really was a thing of beauty.

INDIAN BEADS.

THE *Agricultural Ledger* contains an interesting note by Mr. Vieux, the Assistant Curator of the Indian Museum, on the materials which are used in making chains of beads and rosaries in India. The seeds of certain trees and shrubs are very largely used for this purpose, and many of them are supposed to possess special properties. Every one is familiar with the chains of red seeds with a black eye, that are taken from the rati. Among the Nagas the wool of the bauns is made into small beads and hung round the necks of children to keep them from cold. Beads are also made from the bael fruit tree, a tree which is sacred and alluded to in ancient Sanskrit poems as an emblem of fertility, having sprung from the milk of Shri, the goddess of abundance. The seeds of the fever nut are strung up on red silk and worn by women as a charm against sorcery. The seeds of the rudraksha are very largely used, necklaces of them being much worn by the followers of Siva. It is believed that these seeds somewhat resemble the human face, and that the rudraksha necklace is the symbol of the eyes of Mahadev. In Bombay, an experiment was tried on other uses to which the seeds could be put, and hairpins, coat buttons and the like were the results. A further experiment was made by coating the rudraksha with copper or silver and the effect was said to be very satisfactory. The seeds of the umbar are put round women's necks to bring about an easy confinement, and it is stated that there is a common belief that near every umber tree there runs a hidden stream. The stones of the fruit of the joti are strung together into necklaces which are worn by fakirs and children to keep off evil spirits. Hence the vernacular name which signifies the life of a child. The stone of the hogplum is also used for necklaces, and in some places a woman whose children die prematurely places a thief's fetters about one of the legs of a child with a necklace of these stones. The tulsi, the most sacred plant in the Hindu religion, is also largely used, the wooden stem being made into beads and rosaries on which are counted the number of recitations of the deity's name. Religious necklaces are sometimes made from bones, horn, ivory, the vertibrae of snakes and stones. In parts of Madras, Darwar and Mysore beads are made of white clay and are used by women of the Sudra caste who have been dedicated to deities. These women take the place of a son in the performance of religious rites of parents and are styled "Bhavin." The necklace they wear must have five white clay beads in it. The priests and priestesses wear the same number of white clay beads, as also the members of families in which priestly functions are hereditary. There is an interesting list of rosaries and necklaces in the Indian Museum at Calcutta. One of them contains 103 nuts representing the 108 names of Vishnu, or to a Buddhist, the 108 symbols in the sole of the foot of Buddha.

FRIENDS TELL FRIENDS— "NOTHING LIKE PE-RU-NA."

Tells Every One About Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. R. T. Fennessey, Bound Brook, N. J., writes:

"I have taken Peruna and find it a very good medicine. After I took one bottle of Peruna, I was cured of my cold. I cannot help telling every one I know about Peruna and asking them to try it. I would like every one to know of the good Peruna does."

Recommended Pe-ru-na to Many.

Mrs. J. M. Horton, 926 S. 18th street, Birmingham, Ala., writes:

"I had a severe attack of la grippe. After taking the third bottle of Peruna I was fully restored to health. I have recommended it to many."

A Neighbor Advised Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. John Haynes, 107 E. Main St., Columbus, Ohio, writes:

"For over two years I suffered with headaches and severe pains in my head, and all these two years my friends would say, 'Why don't you take Peruna?' "Finally one of my neighbors just insisted on my taking it. I tried it and before I had taken one-fourth of a bottle my headaches were gone. I am never without Peruna. I advise every one to take Peruna."

A Friend Advised Use of Pe-ru-na.

Mr. E. W. Staley, 312 Fillmore St., Nashville, Tenn., writes:

"I was down for three months with pneumonia and had gotten very weak. A friend advised me to try Peruna, which I did, and soon found it was the thing I needed. When I finished the third bottle, I found I weighed more than I ever did in my life."

Spreading the Good News.

Prof. J. Ivison, dealer in musical merchandise, box 813, Cumberland, Md., writes:

"It is now five months since my wife began taking Peruna and from the first day improvement has been going on noticeably. She is now in good health. We never tire of making this fact known to our many friends."

A Friend Had Used Pe-ru-na.

Mr. Henry I. Goodwin, portrait artist, 38 Grove street, E. Boston, Mass., writes:

"For three years I have been suffering from a general rundown condition of the system. I tried many remedies. "A friend of mine advised me to use Peruna, as it had benefited him.

"After taking two bottles I felt better. Now I am in the best of health."

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

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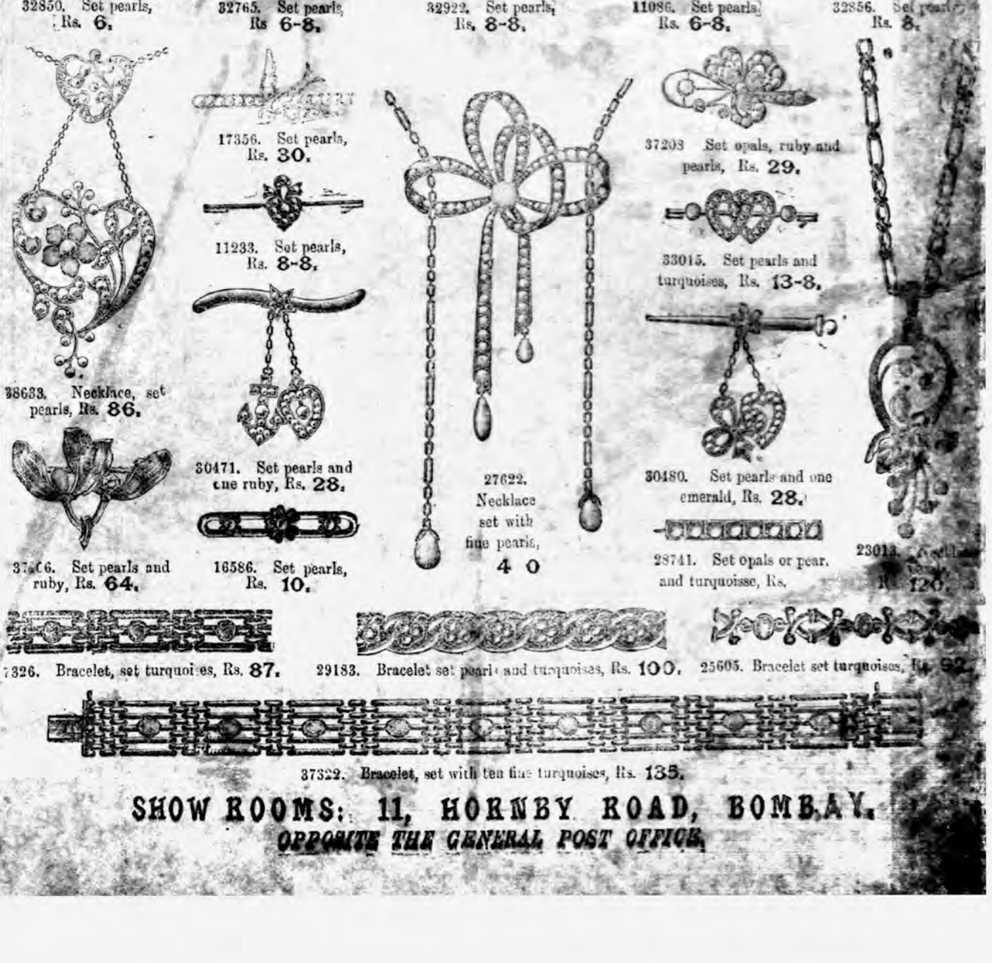

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**SHOW ROOMS: 11, HORNBY ROAD, B

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The death of the Rev. A. B. Nicholls carries us back into the middle of last century. His title to fame rests on the fact that he was for about nine months the husband of Charlotte Bronte. We seem to be so far removed by lapse of time and change of environment, from the author of "Jane Eyre" that it is a little odd to be face to face with one of her comparatively recent date. She might well have been still among us, for she was only 38 when she died. Mr. Nicholls, who afterwards married again, never seems quite to have understood his wife's singular genius, but he did what he could for her memory in the way of helping her more recent biographers. As it happens, he is not the last survivor of the "abandant shower of curates" which fell upon the North of England in Charlotte Bronte's experience. One of the three famous curates in "Shirley" still lives—or lived quite lately—in quiet retirement near London. He was not averse from letting it be understood that he had sat for the portrait of David Sweeting. Mrs. Gaskell tells us that the three curates were so strangely obtuse that, after the first shock of meeting with their counterfeit presentments in "Shirley" was over, they rather gloried in their shame and took to calling one another by the names assigned to them in the novel. If the officers of Malone and Dunne really recognised themselves from these portraits and took it amiably they must have had a good deal more sense of humour than they got credit for. Leigh Hunt could not be more justifiably indignant at the caricature of Harold Skimpole than the curates of Haworth might have been at their holding up for the scorn of innumerable readers. The original of David Sweeting, however, need not have had any reluctance to own his portrait; he is the only one of the three who is made to appear as a Christian or a gentleman. He has recorded his recollections of the Bronte girls. He used to go and have tea with them. "Charlotte" was 21 or 22, and I must say I believe the idea that she was writing books, or that she was ready to put me into them. Our conversation was always very formal, and merely about the weather or small things of local interest. My impression was that the girls were rather prim, but they lived a very quiet life." Curious to compare this impression of the typical country parsons' daughters with volcanic reality as revealed to us by Mrs. Gaskell and the Brontes themselves! Mr. "Sweeting" is simply amazing that Charlotte Bronte should have displayed such knowledge of humanity when "she never went anywhere and could never have seen anyone."

There is sure to be a demand for the "picturesque section" which a certain firm of publishers announces in their prospectus to include in their "Library of Early Narratives." Is the memoirs of a rogue—which is the most typical "picaresque" fiction—are always popular reading. The moralist may regret the fact, but can hardly deny it when he thinks of the fame of Pepys and Casanova and Benvenuto Cellini in real life of Gil Blas and Lazarillo and Hajji Baba in fiction. It is certainly not the historic value of his work which has made Pepys immortal—compare him in that respect with his contemporary Evelyn and read Stevenson's essay on him,—nor is it for the sake of the magnificent Memoirs that we read and re-read Cellini's not less immortal memoirs. Of course there are rogues and rogues. Even the facetious Jonathan Wild has been made into good literature by the help of a matchless spirit of irony. Many a rufian criminal has left a tale that is of value to the student, but "not here, O Apollo, are haunts meet for thee." The novelist who wishes to enthrall us with the doings of a rogue—with the picaresque section, in fact—must handle his material more skilfully than the writer with "an illustration and a terrible murder, as the founder of the better class of illustrated journalism described the earlier efforts in that line." The rogue over whose memoirs we can spend such happy hours, as some of the best of men have confessed that they owed to Gil Blas or Casanova, must be compact of lighter and more artistic elements. His murders must be disposed under some decent veil of duel or vendetta at the worst, and his thefts must be conducted over green baize or along the Great North Road. Further the fellow's character must be what is called sympathetic. The rogue who entertains us must have the same gaiety of heart to mask his case of the morals, the same cheerfulness under his own or his enemies' misfortune, the same readiness to make the best of a momentary gleam of sunshine that enlist undying interest for the son of old Blas of Santillana.

Scott has put the case for the "picaresque section" very well in my review of Morier's clever story of the Persian Gil Blas. Hajji Baba, says Scott, "with his morals sitting easy about him—a rogue, indeed, but not a malicious one—with as much wit and coaxing as enable him to dupe others, and as much vanity as afford them perpetual means of retaliation; a sparrow-hawk who, while he floats through the air in quest of the timid, is himself perpetually exposed to be pounced upon by some stronger bird of prey. Interests and passions as while neither demanding nor expecting sentiments regard or esteem; and, like Will Wizard of the hill, the knave is our very good friend." It would be difficult to put the case better than this; and those austere moralists who feel a certain compunction at reading stories about picaroons—such as Lamb felt when a lady dame caught him reading "Pamela"—may comfort themselves with the reflection that they do not propose to be any better than Scott.

The illustration of values in the literary market is well-illustrated by the sale of Mr. Hodson's library. As a London Correspondent points out, the works of the Kelmscott Press are still on the down grade in the auction-room. In 1901, when Mr. F. S. Ellis's library was sold, they were at highwater mark, and the vellum Chaucer, which had been subscribed at 120 guineas, fetched £340—a price which was increased by £10 in the following year. It has now fallen to just half that maximum and was bought for £200—a price which still leaves a very fair profit to the original subscriber, but also demonstrates the wisdom of those holders of Kelmscott books who sold out during the boom of 1901. It is curious to remember that for some time after Morris began to work his famous press its productions were at a heavy discount and that many of them were offered at considerably less than the subscription price. Then they went up with a sudden bound—after the press had ceased to work and the printer was beyond any benefit from the inflation of prices—and now they are down in many cases very near the original level. Of course the Kelmscott books, with all their beauties, were very ill-adapted for the purpose of reading.

The art of no English painter offers itself more obviously for successful reproduction in an illustrated volume than does that of the late Myles Birket Foster. It was probably his long practice as an engraver which indeed his habit of working on so extremely minute a scale, that in the book before us, "Birket Foster, R. W. S." by H. M. Cundall (this almost lifelong friend) one of Messrs. A and C. Black's well-known series of "Beautiful Books"—many of the coloured drawings are of the same size as the originals. Foster's extraordinary popularity rendered the painting of these tiny pictures very lucrative, and enabled him to build for himself in later life a country home at Witley in Surrey, where he did a great deal of his landscape work. Mr. Cundall's text provides a rambling record of Foster's career; describing his early training as an engraver of booklets (whence he often drew and cut his own blocks), his connection with "Punch" and "The Illustrated London News" and his subsequent diversion of his talents to painting—almost entirely in water-colours. The robust and realistic art of the present day is little in sympathy with the major portion of Foster's work: there are plenty of critics to decry his sloppy compositions rendered in his favourite stippling process, and to liken his colouring to that of the "chromo" so greatly in favour a generation ago—a comparison which is reversed fact, as Mr. Cundall points out.

But such is the few among the general public who will endorse this professional verdict. Messrs. Black's new publication will offer abundant attraction. Besides its reproductions in colour of Foster's paintings, it contains a large number of his delightful studies and sketches in black and white—some recalling pleasantly enough the good old days when the "Christmas Numbers" of the "Illustrated London News," with their "seasonable" pictures were the joy of holiday-making youngsters; others exemplifying the artist's travels abroad. Many of Foster's paintings were executed for private purchasers, and have never been exhibited to the public. Among these is the set of over forty Venetian pictures belonging to Sir Charles Seeley, who has allowed six of them to appear in this volume. Mr. Cundall's memoir includes personal touches revealing the kindly and generous disposition which endeared Foster to his numerous friends; and describes something of his cheery home life. The agreeable character of the text, and the profusion of illustrative reproductions, renders this "beautiful book" especially suitable for presentation.

A fine photogravure frontispiece, "The Hedger," is a fitting introduction to the latest number of that "Master Etcher," Mr. (George Reynes), which is devoted to the work of William Strang, A.R.A. Forty-eight examples of the artist are reproduced admirably in monotint, and include several of his most characteristic studies. Some of these have a Hogarthian realism such as seldom arouses the popular verdict; but the majority are selected with a view to the display of Strang's distinctive powers employed on subjects that allow of strong handling without exciting sentiments of repulsion. Mr. Frank Newbolt's notes describe the artist's different mediums of expression and, briefly, the processes made use of in producing the plates. Mr. Strang occupies a unique position in the Royal Academy does he belong to a form of art which has attained distinguished rank in England, and ought not to suffer decay.

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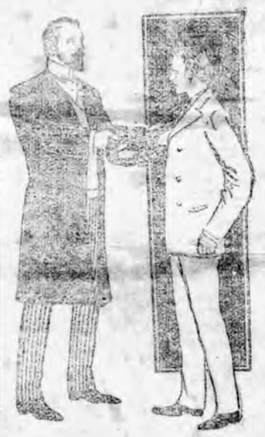

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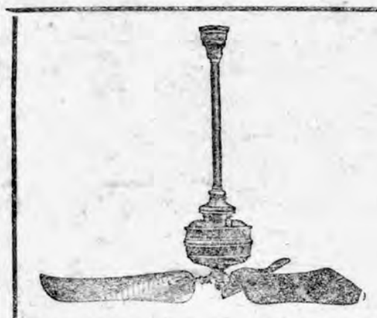

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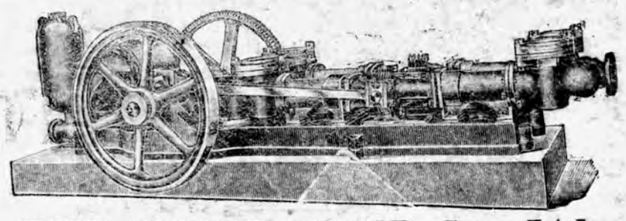

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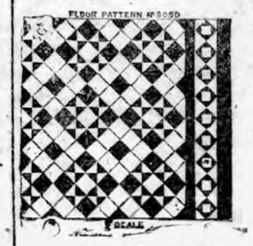

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